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Trade Entanglements Abroad

American manufacturers are receiving an extraordinary number of requests from foreign houses to be appointed agents for the exclusive handling of American products, especially drugs, chemicals and dyes on long-time contracts. The foreign trade opportunities now offered recall the unfair practices of the Germans, before the war, who held exclusive agencies for American goods and also represented manufacturers in Germany who made similar products. Of course Germany got the business. Since the war Americans have had their eyes opened to the broad markets in certain countries which had been reported as very limited by the German houses acting as agents for manufacturers here.

With the signing of the peace treaty world commerce will be under private control again, and the opportunities will be open to all countries. Washington officials who have studied trade methods in foreign markets for many years, and are receiving reports from commercial attaches in the great centers of trade the world over, give warning against allowing foreign agencies to obtain control of American products and thereby flood the market with the goods of their own country, practically closing the field to Americans. American firms seeking to establish agencies abroad should be careful not to get caught in this trade entanglement.

Patriotism and Business

The day for true expression of patriotism is still at hand. Its application, however, is somewhat different from the previous necessity. Today it is the patriotic duty of manufacturers, jobbers and consumers to buy and if a movement of this kind could obtain the same momentum and sincerity of purpose as during the war when the production was at the highest possible point, the present stagnation would suddenly develop into substantial business activity. It cannot be denied that business men all over the country have been quite willing to express optimism, but to remain in this attitude, without assisting in any way, will not effect the realization of their hopes. When the brakes were applied to business, the operation was clearly understood and with a thorough knowledge of this condition, it is quite within the reach of manufacturers and jobbers to release the brakes and permit the wheels to revolve once again.

In the course of the next few months, after readjustments have been generally accomplished, there is apt to be a shortage of raw materials equal to, if not greater than the supposed surplus of today. Importers of raw materials have been un-

willing to anticipate future needs, and goods for import have not been engaged to the usual extent for this season of the year, which naturally means that should an usual demand arise for raw materials, the market of many articles would advance and probably a serious shortage be created.

It is natural to ask who will originate the buying movement. It is, of course, up to the consumers, and there is where the greatest effort to market goods should be applied. But we are confronted with the idea that prices should recede. The retailer is not willing to replenish his stocks in any quantity, and draws limited stocks from the jobber, and so the process goes on up to the primary source.

In addition to strenuous campaigns to increase retail buying, it would probably make for more substantial results if concerns, anticipating lowering of prices, would do this immediately, giving publicity to the fact, establishing as quickly as possible a basis on which they can calculate and imbue the consumer with the belief that prices to him are on an adjusted basis and that further reduction cannot be expected.

Survival of the Fittest

Is the chemical industry undergoing a process of evolution toward the survival of the fittest? Many plants are for sale owing to the sudden cessation of war demands and cancellation of contracts; others, which were started by enthusiasts unfamiliar with chemical processes, are in receivers hands; and still other enterprises are feeling the strain of trade stagnation, having been launched with small capital. Will the plants be sold to newcomers in the chemical field, or will the machinery be disposed of as second-hand material and the buildings left as specters of hurried hopes to remind the coming generation of war-time mistakes?

Judging by the increasing number of companies incorporated from day to day the investing public is still willing to take a chance in drug and chemical propositions advanced by persons unacquainted with manufacturing conditions, who seem to have been affected by the narcotics which they propose to make, or are living in the clouds and dreaming of millions to be obtained over night in the drug, chemical and dyestuff trade. The sooner these visionary investors realize that the boom days of the war are over, and competition is coming which will eliminate all but the strongest companies, the better for the established industries. Eventually the bulk of the domestic trade and practically all foreign business will be done by the big concerns whose resources make production on a large scale possible, and enable them to maintain a large staff of chemists for research work, able to solve the many problems of the consumer.

Way to Stabilize Business

The president of a large corporation in Cleveland believes that the marked activity in the retail dry goods business and the automobile trade is to be attributed to the fact that the prices in these trades are fixed for a definite period, and the public does not expect concessions and there is no such thing as a falling market. He argues from this premise that if manufacturers of cement and of steel, producers of lumber and other building material, makers of clothing, food products, and machinery would adopt the published-price-for-the-season method, business which is now marking time would resume its forward march.

There is a strong foundation here upon which to build a colossal trade. The automobile manufacturer announces once every season his prices for the year and advertises extensively so that the public is made familiar with the cost of each particular car, and no one can expect a lower price at first hand. Dry goods, cloth and silk, underwear, hosiery, all have season prices, and business moves steadily along commercial lines from the manufacturer to the jobber, retailer and consumer on the open-price plan. The price must return proper compensation for capital and labor yet the producer dare not ask an excessive profit, for that would invite competition. Surplus production would follow and bring disastrous results. By fixing a fair price business is stabilized and buying is stimulated.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING

The Spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held with the Western New York Section in Buffalo, April 7 to 11, inclusive. There is every prospect that the meeting will be one of the largest ever held by the American Chemical Society as unusual interest has developed in problems of reconstruction, in the future utilization of war time products, and in heretofore secret information on chemistry warfare that can now be released.

Monday, April 7.—4.00 p.m.—Council meeting at the University Club, Delaware Avenue and Allen Street. Dinner for the Council as guests of the Western New York Section at 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, April 8.—9.30 a.m.—General Meeting, Hotel Statler. "The Future of American Chemical Industry," by Wm. H. Nichols, President American Chemical Society.

One other general address to be announced.

2.30 p.m.—General Symposium on the Chemistry and Technology of Mustard Gas. Wilder D. Bancroft, Chairman. Numerous interesting papers are offered. These will take up the whole of the afternoon of Tuesday and may continue on Wednesday morning in the Biological, Physical and Inorganic, and Organic Divisions.

8.15 p.m.—Smoker, Hotel Statler.

Wednesday, April 9.—Divisional meetings—9.30 a.m., 1 p.m. and 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., at Technical High School.

1.15 p.m.—Buffet luncheon at Technical High School.

6 p.m.—Dinner to Council at Canisius College.

8.30 p.m.—At Hutchinson High School—Public Address, "A Chemical Story," by Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Thursday, April 10.—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Divisional meetings.

1.15 p.m.—Buffet luncheon at Technical High School.

2 p.m.—Excursion. National Aniline & Chemical Company.

Divided Ownership in Trade-Marks

Decision of United States Supreme Court on Common Law Rights in Different Territories

By ARTHUR Wm. BARBER,
Secretary of the United States Trade-Mark Association

ON the mere question of independent, common law rights to the same trade-mark in different territories, the logic seems to be with the United States Supreme Court, and the propriety of its conclusions would probably not be seriously questioned. There is no doubt, that different persons can have adverse rights to the use of the same trade-mark in different countries and the courts of the United States have recognized the title to a trade-mark in the United States as something distinct from and independent of the title to the same mark in foreign countries. Probably there can be as little question that there should, under some circumstances, be recognized a right in different persons to the exclusive use of a trade-mark within a limited portion of the United States.

Custom In Certain Trades

It is said that in the stove trade, which, by reason of the bulky character of the articles sold is confined to a limited territory, there have long been manufacturers of stoves in different parts of the United States putting out their goods under common marks, as for instance "Acorn" and that by reason of the nature of the trade, there is no conflict between the different manufacturers, each trading in his own territory without interference. In a case of this sort, where the nature of the business itself restricts the extent of the trade and the currency which the mark shall have, there would seem to be no reason in business, any more than in law, why the rights of different owners of the trade-mark should not be regarded as mutually exclusive, and why the title to each should not be upheld in his own territory.

Divided Ownership

Take, as a further illustration, the manufacturers of artificial ice. It would be manifestly impossible for a New York company to market its product in California. To exclude another company from making and selling the like article in California under the same mark, would be to extend to the former company privileges which can be justified neither by reason nor necessity. Of course, it may be argued that the New York company might itself start a plant in California for the manufacture of ice under that mark, and that the possibility of its doing so would justify the reservation of the right. As a rule of convenience such a doctrine might be justifiable, to avoid the difficulties to which the other doctrine might in its application give rise. There is, however, no other reason than that of convenience for adhering slavishly to a rule which logically is not always defensible. It would certainly be hard to explain reasonably why a manufacturer in Montreal, Canada, should be able to acquire by use a perfectly good title to the mark of the New

York house, while one in San Francisco, California, could not do so.

Law in Great Britain

Such a divided ownership in a trade-mark has long been recognized by the law of Great Britain. When the trade-mark registration act of 1875 came into effect, the first registration act which Great Britain had ever had, it was discovered that in many trades, application was made by two or more applicants for the registration of substantially identical marks. These marks had not conflicted in actual use, because they were used in different parts of the country and had been adopted and employed in good faith by each of the applicants. To meet this condition, which was not specifically provided for in the statute, the patent office made the rule that, in the case of marks used be-

fore the law went into effect, the same mark might be registered for the same goods by different parties, up to the number of three but not more. Where it was shown that the mark had been used upon the same goods by more than three persons, it was treated as a mark common to the trade and no registration was allowed. The rule permitting three registrations by different parties was accepted by the British courts in several instances, before it was embodied in the trade-mark laws of 1883.

Manufacturers of chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs who are selling products under a trade-mark, owners of proprietary preparations, who claim trade-mark rights, and applicants for trade-marks in all lines of industry are invited to submit their problems to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Arthur William Barber, Secretary of the United States Trade-Mark Association, has consented to answer queries on the law points involved. Business men are requested to give their views of the working of the trade-mark law, and to suggest changes which seem desirable from practical experience. Letters should be addressed to Editors, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Duplicate Registrations

In the British trade-mark act of 1905, this rule is still recognized in the provisions permitting multiple registrations. In the case of marks in use before the date mentioned, and, furthermore, in the case of new marks, where concurrent use is shown in good faith, it is provided that upon application to the court, permission may be obtained by the several owners to register the mark for the same goods, subject to such limitations and conditions, if any, as to manner and place of use, as the court may think proper to impose. The result of these sections is to permit, in the case of new marks, by authority of the court, the same system of duplicating registrations as has long been administered by the patent office, in the case of old marks.

The Australian commonwealth trade-mark act encountered a similar situation. The states of the commonwealth had each had its own registration act for several years and, in many instances, it happened that a trade-mark had been registered in one state to one party and in other states to a different party. In the registration of such marks under the commonwealth act, it is provided that registrations may be limited to certain states, and registrations are in fact made under the act in favor of different parties, the right so recognized being limited to a portion only of the territory of the commonwealth.

In the doctrine of the "Tea Rose" and "Rex" cases as applied to the facts before the court, there is, therefore, nothing revolutionary nor in itself a cause for grave apprehension on the part of trade-mark owners. In each case, the mark sued upon must be regarded as an unregistered mark, for in the former case there was no registration and in the latter case the only registration was seventeen years after the rights had arisen which it was sought to attack, and this registration was under an act of Congress that related only to marks used in foreign commerce, to which field the defendant's mark had never been extended. What, may, however, well cause the owners of trade-marks to pause and ask where they will ultimately bring up, is the consequences evidently flowing from the dictum of the Supreme Court in its latest decision, that a common law trade-mark is a state trade-mark, a right of property limited by state lines, and a property right which the owners cannot carry with them into another jurisdiction.

California's Registration Law

When, in the year 1909, the legislature of the state of California passed an act that abrogated the common law doctrine of property in a trade-mark acquired by priority of use, and substituted instead a title acquired by registration within the state of California, some doubt was expressed as to the constitutionality of such legislation. I held then to the opinion that the power of Congress in the regulation of trade-marks was confined to trade-marks used in interstate and foreign commerce; that so far as concerned the title to a mark within the confines of a single state, Congress had no jurisdiction, either to protect the mark or, on the other hand, to suppress its use as an infringement upon any other mark, used in interstate commerce.

The dictum of the Supreme Court in the "Rex" case appears to involve this proposition as a necessary corollary. This decision, therefore, leaves the rights of property in trade-marks, within the several states, entirely in the hands of the state legislature, which may at any time abrogate the common law in force in the state and substitute a title predicated upon conditions of its own creation. One of the evident consequences of this is, that any state which chooses to enact a positive requirement for the registration of trade-marks within the state as a condition of title thereto as the state of California did in 1910, may thus fix the terms upon which the title to a trade-mark may be held within its borders and may impose thereon such conditions with respect to payment of fees or otherwise as it may deem desirable.

Use of Mark In One State

A further consequence of this decision appears to be that, whatever may be the right of Congress to legislate for the protection of trade-marks used in interstate commerce, and whatever may be the effect of registration of a trade-mark under the act of Congress, which purports to secure to a registrant the right of a trade-mark thus used, the power of Congress to protect a trade-mark so used against infringement cannot extend to the suppression of an infringement, where the infringing mark is used wholly within the boundaries of a single state. Whatever, then, may be held to be the scope of the protection conferred by registration, under the act of 1905, to protect marks used in interstate as well as in foreign commerce, we must regard that protection as subject to the limitations above discussed; and so it must remain as long as Congress can legislate on the subject of trade-marks, only in the exercise of its right to regulate interstate or foreign trade.

There was lately pending before the United States Supreme Court a case that would have settled the value of a United States trade-mark registration arising out of a different state of facts. In that case the plaintiff had adopted and used a trade-mark, "Bismark" for beer, since 1903, and had registered it in the United States patent office in 1907. Several years after this registration, the defendant began to use the trade-mark, without knowledge of the plaintiff's rights, but without searching in the United States patent office to find out whether it was registered. The parties were operating in entirely different territory, and when the plaintiff tried to enjoin the defendant, the latter set up the claim that he had acquired a right to the trade-mark in good faith in his own territory. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the defendant had no claim to the mark, the right to the trade-mark acquired by registration being as broad as the United States. This case went to the Supreme Court, but, unfortunately, the parties decided that it was not worth while to prosecute the case further and it was abandoned without a ruling from the highest court. The law, therefore, stands as it was settled by the Court of Appeals.

Constitutional Amendment Needed

The result of these cases would seem to be this: The "Tea Rose" and "Rex" cases hold that one who adopts and uses a mark without registration acquires no right to it, against a later user in good faith, except in the territory he actually occupies. The "Bismark" case holds that if the first user registers it in the patent office, no one who begins to use the mark after the registration has been effected can acquire an adverse right to use the mark in interstate commerce, anywhere in the United States. That a later user may still be immune from prosecution under the Federal law, so long as he confines his trade to a single state and does not enter the domain of interstate commerce, we have already seen. For this unfortunate situation, there is but one remedy, an amendment to the Federal constitution giving to Congress the same exclusive power to legislate in matters of patents and copyrights. In the meanwhile, the new importance of registering one's mark in the patent office as soon as possible after its adoption and first use is evident.

A. H. CHATFIELDS'S SUCCESSFUL CAREER

A. H. Chatfield, president of the Chatfield & Woods Company, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and of the Chatfield Manufacturing Company, whose death was announced in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS last week, was 59 years of age. He was born in Cincinnati. Mr. Chatfield built up a large business in coal-tar and asphalt products, and became identified in later life with many important interests in Cincinnati. It was through his efforts that the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was formed and until within a few weeks he was actively engaged in its management. He leaves a widow and three sons. Frederick H. Chatfield is chief assistant to Herbert Hoover in Belgium. Captain William H. Chatfield has just returned from France and will probably take an active part in the business. Albert H. Chatfield is in Harvard University.

NEOSALVARSAN SEIZED AT KANSAS CITY

Customs officials at Kansas City seized 1,900 ampules of neosalvarsan which was said to have been smuggled into the United States from Germany by an officer of the Medical Division of the United States Army. An arrest is expected soon.

PERCHLORATE OF POTASH AN ISSUE*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., April 2—A complaint has been issued against the Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and certain other concerns, among them J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., acting as sales agents for the Oldbury Company, in which it is declared the Federal Trade Commission has reason to believe the concerns have conspired and federated together with the result that all competition has been eliminated and a monopoly established in the manufacture and sale of railway signal torches.

The Oldbury Company, the complaint alleges, is the only concern in the United States manufacturing perchlorate of potash, essential to the manufacture of railway signal torches. By agreement, it is charged, the company restricts its output of perchlorate of potash to the amount needed and contracted for by the Central Railway Signal Company, and has refused for the last two years to manufacture for or supply competitors of the signal company with this necessary ingredient. The concerns will be given a hearing before the commission on May 6.

VACCINES AND SERUMS FREE OF TAX

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that vaccines, serums, and analogous biological products manufactured under open formulae, designed for use under the direction of a physician and advertised only to the medical profession and to pharmacists, are not subject to taxation under section 600 of the Revenue Act.

The decision reverses several adverse rulings made by subordinate officials of the department. E. R. Squibb & Sons prosecuted a test case before the Commissioner. Many protests were received from manufacturers. The case was presented by Abel I. Smith, general counsel for E. R. Squibb & Sons, and was argued by William L. Crounse, Washington representative of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Revenue Bureau officials would be disposed to base the tax on the narcotic content of preparations were it not for the fact that the plain language of the law does not seem to permit. The section in question provides that there "shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound, salt derivative, or preparation thereof" a tax at "the rate of one cent per ounce." The intent of the law, as the officials construe it, is to assess the tax on all the articles named, including "preparations thereof" at one cent per ounce of the goods as they leave the manufacturer's hands, regardless of the actual narcotic content.

Manufacturers of exempt preparations (i. e., those covered by section 6 of the original Harrison act) will not be required to register and pay the tax of \$24 per year but will be permitted to make their products by paying a tax of \$1 per year as heretofore, and may obtain their necessary raw materials on the order blanks heretofore employed, according to a tentative ruling just made by the Bureau. This ruling is likely to be reviewed by the law officers of the Bureau but will probably stand substantially as made.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at New Orleans, La., during the week beginning Monday, November 3d. The programme will call for a four-day convention ending November 7th.

HEYDEN WORKS SOLD FOR \$1,500,000

Allan F. Ryan, Stock Broker, Bids Almost a Million Above the Monsanto Chemical Works' Offer—Seven Firms Qualified to Bid—American Aniline Products Offered \$1,460,000

Offering nearly \$1,000,000 more than the highest bid made at the sale on February 14, Allan F. Ryan, broker, of 111 Broadway, New York, and son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, millionaire traction magnate, will pay the sum of \$1,500,000 for the 747 shares of enemy stock of the Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., auctioned in the name of the Alien Property Custodian at the offices of the mill on Thursday March 27. The bid must be passed upon by the Custodian and an advisory committee, but this is a matter of form, if the bid is satisfactory.

Mr. Ryan declined to say for what purpose the purchase was made or for whom he was acting. His chief competitor in the bidding was the American Aniline Products, Inc., which entered a bid of \$1,460,000, but whose representative retired when Mr. Ryan's final bid was announced. The sale was directed by Francis Anglin, assistant director of the bureau of sale of the Alien Property Custodian's office. Mr. Ryan is president of the Stutz Motor Car Company, and the Royal Typewriter Company, and is also a special deputy police commissioner, but none of these interests calls for a property like the Heyden Chemical Works. It seems more probable that Mr. Ryan represented certain brokers who were bidders at the previous sale.

Although seven qualified as bidders by delivering certified checks to Francis Anglin, who conducted the sale for Joseph F. Guffey, director of the bureau of sales, there were but two bidders, Mr. Ryan and American Aniline Products, Incorporated, and these two fought for the property for a half hour, the aniline concern finally dropping out with a bid of \$1,460,000 when Mr. Ryan jumped to \$1,500,000.

In making announcement of the sale a few days ago Director Guffey said:

"The attention of the prospective bidder is called to the fact that since the signing of the armistice the Heyden Chemical Works has operated at full capacity, indicating that the character of the business and its earning power are not dependent upon abnormal industrial conditions.

"It is believed that with careful management, this company should show a profit for the calendar year of 1919 of between \$400,000 and \$500,000."

Before the first bid was received Mr. Anglin was asked whether anything like that would be guaranteed and he replied that the Custodian could make no guarantee about anything.

When Charles F. Ditchey, the Custodian's auctioneer, asked for the first bid yesterday, Mr. Ryan, after a moment, said:

"I'll bid \$1,000,000."

Not a word was spoken for some time. Then the representative of American Aniline Products, Inc., said: "Make it \$1,050,000."

Mr. Ryan and the representative of the aniline corporation bid back and forth, jumping from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each time.

Others who qualified as bidders but who did not offer bids were E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Karpen Brothers, Monsanto Chemical Works, C. A. Fulle, of Truslow and Fulle, and McKesson & Robbins, New York.

The Heyden Chemical Works was chartered under the laws of New Jersey, November 2, 1900. It was organized as a branch factory in the United States of

Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Aktiengesellschaft, of Radebeul, near Dresden, Germany, which concern furnished the formulae with which the American company commenced the manufacture of pharmaceutical goods. It was capitalized at \$150,000 with 750 shares of a par value of \$200 each. When the plant was constructed the parent concern sent chemists to this country to supervise the manufacture of its products. The business has been managed by the Alien Property Custodian since July, 1918, under the technical supervision of James A. Branegan, of Philadelphia.

The principal products of the concern for the last two years have been salicylic acid and its derivatives, acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), formaldehyde and its compounds, saccharine and medicinal products containing silver salts.

Mr. Anglin announced yesterday that a suit by the Paver Company, manufacturers of aspirin, against the company, was pending, but that it would be fought with funds derived from the sale of the shares, and that it would have "no effect on the purchaser."

With the stock are sold all the patents and chemical formulae of the parent concern in Germany and which the Heyden exclusively controlled in the United States. The property of the Heyden Chemical Works totals about seven acres, to which the company has a clear title free from encumbrances. The Heyden Chemical Works owns a half interest in the American Condiments Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of New York in January, 1905, for the purpose of selling and dealing in all kinds of merchandise, principally, for the purchase and sale of saccharin. The company was capitalized at \$5,000 represented by 100 shares of a par value of \$50 each. This company has acted as a selling agency in New York city for the saccharin products of the Heyden Chemical Works.

CORN PRODUCTS CO. MUST SELL PLANTS

An agreement between the Corn Products Refining Company and the Government, under which the suit for dissolution of the company, instituted in the United States District Court in March, 1913, is settled and the business of the company is brought within the limits of the Sherman law. By the agreement under which the appeal was withdrawn and the case brought to an end the company must dispose of certain of its plants and properties before 1921 to a buyer who will be a competitor of the company and prove satisfactory to the court.

The plants which will be sold by the company under the agreement are the National Starch Company, Oswego; the Granite City, Ill., plant; the Davenport, Ill., plant, and the candy plants of the Novelty Candy Company, one in Jersey City and the other in Chicago. All of those plants, with others, are owned by the Corn Products Refining Company and formed the basis of the dissolution suit begun by the Government more than five years ago. The big plants which the company will be permitted to maintain and operate are at Argo, Ill.; Edgewater, N. J., and Pekin, Ill.

Dr. T. B. Wagner, chief chemist of the Corn Products Refining Company, has resigned to take a similar position with the United States Food Products Corporation, formerly the Distillers' Securities Corporation. His offices are to be temporarily at 40 Exchange Place, New York.

The Kalle Color and Chemical Company, 530 Canal Street, New York, obtained a judgment for \$1,692 against the Chester-Parker Chemical Company, 96 Warren Street, before Judge O'Dwyer and a jury in the City Court. H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty Street, represented the Kalle Color and Chemical Company, and H. M. Peyer, 320 Broadway, appeared for the defendant company.

SULPHURIC ACID MAKERS MEET

Disposal of Government Stock of 9,000 Tons Under Consideration—Claims of Contractors May Complicate the Situation—Navy Has No Surplus

Leading sulphuric acid manufacturers of the United States are in session at the Waldorf-Astoria. The meeting was called for Wednesday, April 2, by W. D. Huntington, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Company, of Baltimore and chairman of the Committee on Acids of the Chemical Alliance, Inc. The question of the disposal of the stocks of acids held by the Government is being discussed in all of its bearings, with a view to possible action of a definite character.

It was stated at a conference held by the Committee on Acids with E. C. Morse, assistant director of sales of the War Department, and representatives of the Army, Navy and Chemical Warfare Service in the Munitions Building, Washington, on March 12, that the Government held at the time 4,400 tons of sulphuric acid, 300 tons of oleum, 1,000 tons of nitric acid, 2,600 tons of mixed acid and 700 tons of spent acid, a total of 9,000 tons. The Navy Department reported that it had no surplus acids for sale other than those contained in a recent advertisement, on which bids were received March 8. The smallness of the Government holdings will appear when it is stated that the total consumption of sulphuric acid in 1913 alone amounted to about 4,000,000 tons.

It was brought out at the meeting that the Government does not propose to put even this small quantity of acid on the market in a way to seriously affect prices. It was agreed not more than 1,000 tons a month should be moved. It was pointed out, however, that the tonnage might be materially increased when the Government was through adjusting the claims of contractors.

If contractors cannot meet the Government on a fair liquidated damage settlement, whereby the authorities pay a certain amount per ton and allow the contractor to keep the acid, then the Government will take over the acid and it will become an additional problem of salving. The worst the committee could see on the horizon was a final salvage proposition amounting to approximately 100,000 tons of sulphuric acid. Encouraging views were expressed as to the outlook, members of the committee inclining to the opinion that the demand for sulphuric acid might be expected to increase over the demand in 1913.

Every phase of the matter is being considered at the meeting in New York, and it is thought quite possible that the acid manufacturers will ultimately find it necessary to join in some legitimate plan, sanctioned by the Government, whereby the acid manufacturers can direct the disposition of the Government acid.

David Jayne Bullock died suddenly of heart trouble, on March 20, at his home, 4908 Florence Avenue, Philadelphia. Mr. Bullock, who was fifty-one years of age, was associated with his brother, James Maxwell Bullock, in the management of Dr. D. Jayne & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines.

Sugar-beet growers are contracting their 1919 crop of beets for delivery at \$10 a ton, which is from \$3.50 to \$5 a ton higher than prewar figures. According to a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who recently returned from an extensive trip through the sugar-beet areas of the United States, the prospects for the 1919 crop are excellent.

Drug Manufacturers Favor Tariff

Advantages of Export Trade, Employment Problems and Market Conditions Discussed

RICHARD C. Stofer, president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, was elected as executive head of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association for 1919 at the eighth annual meeting of the organization held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 24th to 27th. The new vice-presidents are Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer, of Johnson & Johnson, Burton T. Bush, of Antoine Chirris & Company, and Willard Ohliger, of Frederick Stearns & Company. Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Company was returned as treasurer and W. J. Woodruff as secretary. J. E. Bartlett, of Parke, Davis & Company and William A. Sailer, of Sharp & Dohme were chosen as members of the Executive Committee.

Approximately 75 representatives of the various drug manufacturers throughout the United States attended the four-day meeting. Seven new companies were admitted to membership in the association. They are: Bristol-Myers Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan; The Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York; the National Drug Company, Philadelphia; A. M. Todd Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan; the Murray & Nickell Manufacturing Company, Chicago; and William R. Warner & Company, New York.

The activities of the whole convention culminated in the annual banquet which was held on Thursday evening. The principal speakers were: James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, and Job Hedges. Police Commissioner Richard Enright of New York City was unable to be present. Charles J. Lynn, the outgoing president, acted as toastmaster.

Reports of Committees

During the various sessions of the association meeting, many valuable reports were made by committees which have been making a close study of different problems of the drug trade throughout the past year.

Oscar W. Smith, in giving the findings of the Committee on Foreign Trade to the association, outlined the position of the American drug manufacturer in his relation to the export world. He said, "The value of Am-

erican products among foreign lands is coming to be rapidly appreciated." The added advantages of export trade under the Webb Law were pointed out, especially the advantage to an association like the Drug Manufacturers. Oppor-
for combines which are denied manufacturers in domestic trade by the Sherman Law. Mr. Smith urged the use of methods similar to Germany's before the war, where like opportunities are offered

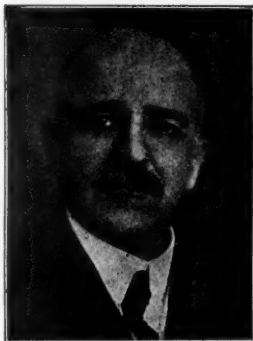
business interests of the country got together and went out after world trade and thus built up a tremendous export business.

"Up until the present time the American consular service has been a joke." This was brought out when Mr. Smith explained the value of American Trade Agent Service. He urged the establishment of segregated areas for duty-free importations of goods to be manufactured and re-exported, such as Hamburg had, before the war. Simplification of the drawback laws and a close contact between the Tariff Commission and manufacturers was advocated as a means of removing unnecessary burdens on shippers.

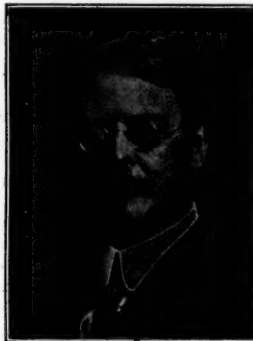
The report of the Committee on Legislation was given by C. M. Woodruff, chairman. It was brought out that as soon as the new Congress convenes, whether in extra or regular session, determined efforts will be made to obtain relief from some of the less important taxes fixed on the drug trade by the Revenue Act of 1918. The taxes in particular which bring very small return in money value to the Government, and which entail an immense amount of detail work on the part of the trade, will be appealed in order to secure their repeal.

The difficulties of 1918 in obtaining sufficient help of the proper calibre were reviewed by Eli Lilly in reporting for the Committee on Employment Problems. He said in part:

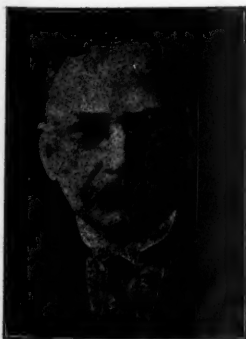
"Each of us had troubles of his own which required every minute of his time, and we were obliged to leave unfinished our plans, among the most important of which was an exposition of the value of proper training of employees and the circulation among the members of other informa-



RICHARD C. STOFER



CHARLES M. WOODRUFF



WILLIAM A. SAILER



WILLARD OHLIGER

tion tending to accelerate the adoption of advanced thought and action on employment problems.

"What we have all gone through in the last several months is anything but pleasant to relate. We were forced to employ almost anyone calling at our doors. A serious reduction in the efficiency of the operators in the factory of one of our members, which probably represents the average, resulted in the drop of individual efficiency from 90.1 per cent in 1915 to 51.2 per cent in 1918. This was due to many influences, but particularly to the high labor turn-over."

Market Conditions

Speaking of the year 1918, Charles G. Merrell, chairman of the Committee on Drug Markets, said in part:

"While we have had a general lowering of values in natural raw materials, there have been in many cases, particularly domestics, sharp advances in prices which are not likely to recede until the labor situation goes back to pre-war conditions, if it ever does.

"Unquestionably the shipping situation has had much to do with the scarcity and the high prices prevailing in the field of imported botanicals. Ordinarily cheap articles, they have been neglected; for with limited shipping facilities, the higher priced less bulky cargoes have been sought. Products from China have also felt the effects of internal troubles.

"On the whole, the past year has been a difficult one for buyers. The tremendous demands of the Army and Navy, though handled so ably under the guidance and with the advice of the members of our organization, together with the demand created by the most serious epidemic that has swept over the country in a generation, has made it impossible for your Committee to even consider a construction programme. It has been a seller's market more so than at any time since the first wave of mad speculation subsided, after war was declared in 1914."

Resolutions Adopted

The following are some of the more important resolutions which were adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Drug Manufacturers Association that Congress, in anticipation of the efforts that Germany is sure to make to regain her foreign trade in dyestuffs and medicinal chemicals, should immediately enact a tariff law that will assure protection to those who have already made large investments to free America from her dependence upon foreign sources for supplies and that will encourage others to labor and invest to the same end.

Resolved, That the committee on Standards and Deterioration be permitted to call itself the Scientific Section, and be and is hereby instructed to submit to the Executive Committee such bylaws as it shall deem necessary to organize a scientific section to be reported to this Association at its next annual meeting for final action.

Resolved, That a method of assay and a standard of strength be adopted for corrosive sublimate cotton and gauze.

Resolved, That some modifications in the tests for calcium glycerophosphate be recommended to the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia and that iron glycerophosphate be recognized as an official salt with tests and standards.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to Professor J. Uri Lloyd, Dr. S. Waldbott, Professor Heyroth and their assistants for their splendid work upon the compilation of the History of the Drugs and Preparations of the United States Pharmacopoeia, which will be completed in about six months.

Resolved, That the American Drug Manufacturers

Association hereby reaffirms its opposition to any patent, copyright or trade-mark legislation discriminating against investors and discoverers in the fields of medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry; and especially does this Association protest against the persistent efforts being made to eliminate the product patent, and to effect either the compulsory working or the compulsory licensing of patents.

Resolved, That this Association commends all measures calculated to improve the present system of examination to determine novelty of a claimed invention; and all measures that will expedite court procedure in patent litigation, and especially efforts being made by the American Bar Association for a court of patent appeals whose territorial jurisdiction shall be that of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the end that the adjudicated patent law of the country may be uniform.

Annual Dues Increased

The present rate of income at \$200 per member has been found inadequate to cover the increased expansion of the Association and the yearly rate has been advanced to \$300. New members in the future will pay only the pro rata portion of the year during which they enjoy membership.

The resolution reads:

Whereas, it has been found as a result of the experience of the past year that the annual expenses of the Association have increased as a result of its growth and the expansion of its activities to over \$12,000 annually, and,

Whereas, the constitution as it now stands works injustice to an applicant elected to membership toward the middle or end of the fiscal year in that it requires him to pay for the period of the year prior to his election and during which he did not enjoy the benefits of membership, therefore be it

Resolved, That the first paragraph of Article II of the constitution be amended to read as follows after the phrase "and election by the membership"

become an active member of this Association by subscribing to the constitution and by-laws and the payment of such part of the annual dues of \$300 as shall cover pro rata that portion of the fiscal year during which he is actually a member.

Members in Attendance

A complete list of the representatives who attended the meeting follows:

A. S. Burdick, Abbott Laboratories
N. J. Busch, Allaire-Woodward Co.
Frank M. Bell, Armour & Co.
W. P. Jackson, Bristol-Myers Co.
C. W. Schultz, Bristol-Myers Co.
C. Blair Leighton, Bush & Co.
John N. Davies, Davies, Rose & Co.
H. A. Burnett, Digestive Ferments Co.
Hubert H. Dow, Dow Chemical Co.
F. R. Davis, Hall Laboratories
Nathaniel Nicoli, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning
H. A. B. Dunning, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning
Fred B. Elmer, Johnson & Johnson
Charles J. Lynn, Eli Lilly & Co.
W. A. Caperton, Eli Lilly & Co.
Eli Lilly, Eli Lilly & Co.
Frank R. Eldred, Eli Lilly & Co.
R. W. Showalter, Eli Lilly & Co.
John U. Lloyd, Lloyd Bros.
Charles G. Merrell, Merrell Chemical Co. Wm. S. Thurston
Merrell, Merrell Chemical Co., Wm. S. Gaston
Dubois, Monsanto Chemical Wks.
H. H. Whyte, H. K. Mulford Co.
John Reichel, H. K. Mulford Co.
Paul S. Pittenger, H. K. Mulford Co.
F. B. Klock, Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.
George C. Pratt, National Drug Co.
John R. Stewart, National Vaccine Antitoxin Inst.
T. R. L. Lord, New York Quinine & Chem. Wks.
Hugo Schaefer, New York Quinine & Chem. Wks.
G. L. Marsters, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
M. W. Stofor, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
J. P. Snyder, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
T. F. Currens, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
R. A. Stofor, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
J. F. Windolph, Norwich Pharmacal Co.
Oscar W. Smith, Parke, Davis & Co.

Jas. E. Bartlett, Parke, Davis & Co.
 F. Ryan, Parke, Davis & Co.
 L. T. Clark, Parke, Davis & Co.
 Harry B. Mason, Parke, Davis & Co.
 Charles M. Woodruff, Parke, Davis & Co.
 J. M. Francis, Parke, Davis & Co.
 Ralph R. Patch, E. L. Patch & Co.
 E. W. Emery, E. L. Patch & Co.
 W. S. Lister, E. L. Patch & Co.
 Albert A. Teeter, Chas. Pfizer & Co.
 George A. Anderson, Chas. Pfizer & Co.
 Franklin Black, Chas. Pfizer & Co.
 Henry C. Lovis, Seabury & Johnson
 Eugene R. Hynard, Seabury & Johnson
 G. D. Ellyson, Standard Chemical Co.
 F. A. Mallett, Standard Chemical Co.
 Willard Ohliger, Frederick Stearns & Co.
 W. H. Blome, Frederick Stearns & Co.
 J. Allen Tailby, Tailby-Nason Co.
 F. L. H. Nason, Tailby-Nason Co.
 A. J. Todd, Todd & Co.
 Paul H. Todd, Todd & Co.
 L. N. Upjohn, Upjohn Co.
 C. A. Prickett, Upjohn Co.
 H. L. Palmer, Upjohn Co.
 S. R. Light, Upjohn Co.
 F. N. Hoyl, Upjohn Co.
 G. D. Merner, Wm. R. Warner & Co.
 G. A. Pfeiffer, Wm. R. Warner & Co.
 J. H. Cox, Tilden & Co.
 Donald McKesson, New York Quinine & Chem. Wks.
 Malcolm McKenzie, Antoine Chiris & Co.
 Burton T. Bush, Antoine Chiris & Co.
 J. H. Poy, Malthie Chemical Co.
 B. L. Murray, Merck & Co.
 E. H. Nelson, Nelson, Baker Co.
 F. W. Keyser, Nelson, Baker Co.
 J. Rosin, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.
 A. R. L. Dohme, Sharp & Dohme
 Wm. A. Sailer, Sharp & Dohme
 R. D. Klein, E. R. Squibb & Sons
 F. J. Donohoe, E. R. Squibb & Sons
 F. W. Nitardy, E. R. Squibb & Sons
 J. F. Anderson, E. R. Squibb & Sons
 H. R. Carey, E. R. Squibb & Sons
 J. Sokoloff, E. R. Squibb & Sons
 G. C. Hall, Zemmer & Co.
 W. J. Woodruff, Secy. A. D. M. A.

The following were present as guests of the Association: Dr. Charles H. Herty, Charles F. Harding, H. V. Army, Harry Noonan, Frank W. Keyser, F. E. Holliday, C. H. Waterbury, John T. Barry, Frank A. Blair, Dr. G. F. Kunz, H. Richards, Jr., J. Francis, Romaine Pierson, Charles J. Chapman, H. H. Rusby, C. A. West, H. C. Thompson, C. H. LaWall, Charles H. Stocking.

SOUTH AMERICAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The weights and measures used in South American countries were explained and discussed by Frederick A. Halsey, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held in New York. The data which Mr. Halsey had collected, and information secured by the American Institute of Weights and Measures in reply to a series of questions sent to merchants and manufacturers in Latin-American countries have been published in pamphlet form. The collection supplies valuable details for exporters regarding the units used in various lines of trade. In twelve out of twenty countries the metric system is obligatory.

PLANS OF INTER-RACIAL COUNCIL

The Inter-Racial Council has been formed in New York to furnish expert advice to corporations on keeping their employees efficient and willing and to settle labor problems and misunderstandings between employers and workers. Coleman du Pont is chairman; Philip T. Dodge vice-chairman; and A. J. Hemphill treasurer. The offices are at 120 Broadway. Members include representatives of leading foreign races employed in the industries in this country, prominent business men and officials of industrial corporations. In Pittsburgh several papers have formed a department of Industrial Relations to discuss the problems that come up from time to time.

The wholesale drug firm of Cook, Black & Hoffman, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been succeeded by J. H. Black & Sons. Frank V. Cook and George W. Hoffman, who have been partners of James H. Black for ten years, have retired.

GERMAN CONTROL OF BADISCHE CO.

Alien Property Custodian Tells of Adolf Kuttroff's Manipulation of Profits In Behalf of Owners in Germany—Assets Taken Over by United States After Long Investigation

The official report of the Alien Property Custodian on German control of the Badische Company, represented in the United States by Kuttroff & Pickhardt, Inc., 128 Duane Street, New York, is as follows:

"The agency of the largest of all the German houses, the great Badische Co. of Ludwigshaven, presents perhaps the most striking example of the German methods of camouflage as applied to stock ownership. For many years this company has been represented in this country by Mr. Adolf Kuttroff, who was born in Germany, but came to this country at a very early age, and was naturalized in 1867. In a succession of partnerships and incorporations with various members of the Pickhardt family this gentleman has always conducted the business of the Badische in the United States. In 1906, shortly after the formation of the first German dyestuff cartels, when the parent houses of Bayer and Badische became members of the same body, an attempt was made to combine their agencies in this country. A company called the Continental Color & Chemical Company was organized in New York and took over the Badische business of Kuttroff & Pickhardt, and the Bayer business of the Bayer Company's New York subsidiary, then known as Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld.

"At the end of the year, dissensions led to the dissolution of this company and the Badische agency was then taken over by the Badische Company of New York, a New York corporation. The stock of this company appeared to be entirely owned by Messrs. Kuttroff & Pickhardt, and on its books continued so down to its dissolution in 1917, except for small quantities of stock issued from time to time to the principal subsidiary officers of the company. All this stock, however, was held subject to an option permitting the German company to acquire it at par, and there was an oral understanding that no dividends exceeding 6 per cent should be paid. The balance of the profits, which were considerable, was distributed according to an arbitrary scale arranged by Mr. Kuttroff from time to time among the chief officers of the company. The company was dissolved in 1917 and a new corporation organized under the name of Kuttroff & Pickhardt (Inc.), which ostensibly took over only the physical stock in trade of the old company and its officers. The stock of this new company is held substantially in the same proportions by the same persons who held the stock of the Badische Co. of New York.

"It will thus be seen that the ostensible stock ownership of this agency remained unchanged from 1909 until after our entrance into the war. It had thus been so arranged that no change was necessary in order to avoid the Sherman-law suits, nor in order to escape the attentions of the Alien Property Custodian on casual examination of the books. Indeed, the true facts were only ascertained after a most elaborate analysis of the books by highly skilled accountants, and of the available correspondence and intercepted cables by trained lawyers. Suspicion of the company was generally prevalent, but the first definite evidence was derived from correspondence obtained by the British authorities, which demonstrated that the New York company had been in the habit of asking for the decision of the German house on even such intimate questions of domestic policy as the increase or decrease of minor salaries of the staff.

"This correspondence indicated a degree of control far beyond that which was attributed to the mere power to stop supplies. It was then ascertained by the accountants that the original \$25,000 paid into the treasury of the company for the first issue of \$25,000 of stock came out of the moneys of the German house in the Continental Company, at the time of the liquidation of the latter concern. An intricate analysis also showed that at a time when the original capital stock of the New York Badische Company was decreased the sums paid out went not to the ostensible stockholders but to the German house. Finally it appeared that on three separate classes of transaction very large sums out of the earnings of the New York house were transmitted to the German house when there was no possible obligation to do so, and that this was done by the personal direction of Mr. Kuttroff without consultation with the directors or stockholders.

"For example: During the years 1915 and 1916 the sum of \$701,944.34 was credited on the books of the German house and subsequently remitted under the head of indanthrene royalties. The company had been selling for the German house for years its high-grade indanthrene dyes which it received from the German house at fixed prices which did not include the sums described as royalties. As the goods were manufactured in Germany and nothing was done to them here, no royalty properly speaking, could possibly be due. If any was payable, it must have been merely as an enhancement of the price. There was no understanding between the companies to any such effect.

"Obviously, then, if the companies had been really independent, the president of the New York concern would never have dared to deprive his own stockholders of any such sums without legal obligation and without even consulting them beforehand. In like manner, in 1914, the sum of \$477,100 was credited and remitted ostensibly as a return of advances made years before by the German house for expenses of the New York concern. Here, again, there was no previous understanding or present authorization requiring or permitting anything of the kind. At the time the alleged advances were made by the German house the New York company was operating merely as an agency on commission. There was no conceivable reason why a part of the agency's expenses should not have been met by the principal in the usual way. Yet again, without consulting anyone, Mr. Kuttroff caused these large sums to be taken out of the hands of the ostensible stockholders and put in those of the real owners of the company.

"Finally, in the case of the goods received by the submarine Deutschland, the same process was carried on. These goods when originally received were entered on the books like all other shipments of the German house on a sales basis; that is to say, they were treated as the property of the New York house, and the German house was credited with the price, approximately \$800,000. Settlements with the custom house appear to have been made on this basis. Some months afterward a profit of about \$400,000 had been realized. The book entries were then reversed so as to bring the transaction back to a consignment basis in which the German house would be entitled to all these profits except a commission. This change was made by Mr. Kuttroff without the authority of the stockholders or directors, and accordingly a sum of nearly \$400,000 was made available for a remittance to Germany, and was so remitted. These and kindred transactions have so clearly demonstrated that the German-made by Mr. Kuttroff without the authority of the American Badische company that a demand which is to be issued forthwith will be immediately complied

with. This demand, owing to the fact that the company has been dissolved, will result in the taking over of only the assets of the company, which, however, are considerable; but these will include certain profits realized, since the dissolution, by the new corporation of Kuttroff & Pickhardt (Inc.).

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the American agent companies bearing the names of each of the six great German dye companies have been taken over. This, it is to be hoped, may interpose some difficulties in the way of any attempt on the part of the latter to reestablish themselves in this country."

LEHN & FINK TO MOVE

Sell William Street Property and Buy Plot in Historic Greenwich Village—To Build Eight Story Structure at Cost of \$250,000

Lehn & Fink, the well known New York wholesale drug house, have sold the eight story building which they now occupy at 120 William Street extending through to 79 John Street in addition to the six story structure at 118 William Street to Elias A. Cohen, president of the Broadway-John Street Corporation, for \$625,000.

In part payment for the William-John Streets property Lehn & Fink will receive a plot 100 x 172 feet on the corner of Greenwich and Morton Streets, in the center of the historic Greenwich Village section of New York. This property was secured from the Trinity Church Corporation by the real estate brokers for \$225,000 and was in turn used by them in the Lehn & Fink deal. The drug company will erect an eight story building on the Greenwich Village plot for their sole occupancy and at a cost of \$250,000.

During the past few years the business of Lehn & Fink has increased greatly and the necessity of larger quarters has forced the company to move from their present locality. The William Street structure was built early 1901 and was taken over as the business home of the company on March 25, 1901.

In many quarters it is said this move on the part of one of the leading houses in the trade is significant in that they believe it is the beginning of a general movement of the drug trade in New York to move further uptown and outside of the high rent zone. The drug trade in this city has for years been centered in the William Street district but, with the influx of insurance concerns and the erection of many high priced office buildings, the general character of the neighborhood has undergone a change and property values have advanced beyond the commercial level.

COTTON OIL PRODUCTION LARGER

Cottonseed and cottonseed products statistics announced by the Census Bureau in its report for the period August 1 to February 28 show:

Cottonseed, crushed 3,363,343 tons, compared with 3,201,511 last year; on hand February 28, 555,091 tons, compared with 624,052 a year ago.

Crude oil produced 976,333,199 pounds, compared with 971,086,319 last year; on hand 161,524,926, compared with 199,512,400 a year ago.

Refined oil produced 733,882,625 pounds, compared with 699,140,207 last year; on hand, 285,515,614, compared with 241,714,401 a year ago.

Exports were: Oil, 50,903,705 pounds, compared with 32,711,077 last year; cake and meal, 46,101 tons, compared with 17,624 last year, and linters 62,824 running bales, compared with 121,636 last year.

Stuart & Company, Chicago, manufacturers of lubricating oils, are building a new one-story addition to their plant, to cost \$20,000.

REVENUE REGULATIONS ON DRUGS

Bureau Officials Make Rulings on Registration Tax, Stamps, and Tax on Opium and Other Narcotics—Many Points Still Undecided

Francis E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has received a letter from W. L. Crounse, counsel for the Association, Washington, D. C., who explains some of the complications that have already arisen over the enforcement of the new Revenue Act. Mr. Crounse says in part.

"In taking the first step for the enforcement of the new law the Bureau authorities are confronted with the fact that many individuals, firms and corporations, according to the plain letter of the law, will be required to register in two or more classes. Whether upon further deliberation it will be found practicable to permit a single registration to cover the various operations of parties who engage in more than a single line of activity remains to be seen.

"Manufacturers who sell only their own products will probably be allowed to register but once, paying the \$24 tax. Wholesalers, who are also manufacturers, but who, in addition to their own goods, sell those of other manufacturers, are liable to register both as wholesalers and manufacturers, as the authorities are now disposed to construe the law. If wholesalers make occasional sales at retail it is not likely they will be called upon to register as retailers.

"Pending the determination of this question of classification, jobbers will be fully protected if they register as wholesalers. Should it be ultimately decided that wholesale druggists who make some narcotic preparations be classified as manufacturers, no penalty will be assessed against them.

"Retail dealers may be called upon to register both as wholesalers and retailers, the final decision in this regard depending largely upon the rule that is finally adopted by the Bureau for the stamping of so-called original packages. In this connection the law provides that 'every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer and 'every person who sells or dispenses from original stamped packages' shall be deemed a retail dealer. The Bureau officials have tentatively decided that they will require stamps to be affixed to each individual package, including the smallest unit produced by the manufacturer. Obviously the final decision as to whether this rule shall be adopted or whether stamps may be placed on original shipping cases or cartons containing several units will have an important bearing upon the classification of wholesalers and retailers as such under the terms of the act.

"Wholesalers and retailers will not be required to stamp stamp stocks of goods on hand, but manufacturers must stamp all the goods they sell hereafter. The Bureau officials realize that some confusion may arise as the result of stamped and unstamped goods being on the market in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, but no authority has been found in the law for requiring the stamping of such stocks.

"A basic problem of much interest to the entire trade is the question as to whether the tax shall be levied on the volume of narcotic preparations or merely on the actual narcotic content, with the chances favoring the former construction.

"The requirement that stamps shall be attached to all packages of narcotics from the time the crude drugs are imported until the finished products are dispensed will probably render necessary some rather radical changes in trade practice to avoid double, triple and in some cases quadruple taxation of the same goods. Under existing practice an original importa-

tion of crude opium, for example, is divided into several smaller packages by the importer and these, in turn, are broken up by jobbers before sale to manufacturers. The manufacturers, in turn, dry and powder a portion of their purchases and use the remainder in the manufacture of tinctures, etc. Jobbers, in turn, subdivide packages of powdered opium or of tinctures before delivery to retailers. Under the law each time these goods are subdivided they must be restamped at the full rate.

"To meet this situation and with a view to reducing the burden of the tax the officials are considering a suggestion that the individual balls of opium in which the drug is originally imported may be allowed to be wrapped separately and stamped in customs custody, so that the importer may thereafter distribute ad libitum without restamping until the balls, themselves, are broken up. The necessity for restamping all new packages will probably result in manufacturers putting up powdered opium, tinctures, etc., in packages of several sizes, so that jobbers may make deliveries to the retail trade without again breaking bulk."

Books of Trade Interest

AMERICAN LABOR AND THE WAR. By Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, 12 mo., 377 pages, cloth, \$1.75. New York, George H. Doran Company.

This book is a collection of Mr. Gompers' principal addresses made during the progress of the European war, all of them relating to the attitude of the organizations whose spokesman he has been and defining the position of American Labor at various periods since hostilities began. Among the addresses are three of historic interest, delivered at London, Paris and Rome, in each of which he contended for the absolute destruction of Kaiserism, and asserted that the American Federation of Labor would pledge "the last man and the last dollar to achieve that purpose." Included in the volume as an appendix are the official pronouncements of the American Federation of Labor conventions held during the years 1914-1918.

BOILER WATERS: THEIR CHEMICAL COMPOSITION, USE, AND TREATMENT. By W. T. Read, chemist, with a preface by E. P. Schoch, head of the Division. 8 vo., 105 pages, University of Texas Bulletin No. 1732, Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology Division of Chemistry, Austin, Texas.

This bulletin has been prepared by the Division of Chemistry of the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology of the University of Texas to urge steam users to soften boiler water and to aid them in securing and operating a suitable apparatus for this purpose. The causes of boiler troubles and the suggested remedies therefor, are discussed, the information given being expressed in language that the general reader who knows nothing about chemistry will readily understand, but which is none the less adapted to the needs of the technical man in actual charge of a plant who wants to have definite information for securing and operating the proper sort of a softening plant. What makes scale, the causes of corrosion, foaming, boiler compounds, cost, construction and operation of water softeners, apparatus and supplies for testing water and savings effected by water softening plants are among the various problems discussed, the conclusions in each case placing before the steam user a lot of helpful information. Summarized, the analytical and engineering data presented seems to "prove that water softening pays."

The plant of the Consumers' Dyewood Products Corporation, Mobile, Ala., is now in full operation.

The Drug and Chemical Market

OPIUM AND QUININE LOWER

Downward Tendency in Prices Still Evident—Buyers Cautious and Purchasing in Small Lots Only—Everybody Waiting for Signing of Peace Treaty

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Asafetida, 25c lb.	Oil Bois de Rose, 25c lb.
Glycerin, dyn., 1/4c lb.	Oil Peppermint, 50c lb.
	Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.

Declined

Acetanilid, 7c lb.	Nux Vomica, 1/4c lb.
Anise Seed, Star, 1/4c lb.	Oil Lemon, 10c lb.
Coriander, 1/4c lb.	Opium, Gran., Pwd., \$2 lb.
Cloves, Zan., 1/4c lb.	Quinine Sulphate, 10c oz.
Foenugreek, 1/4c lb.	Minor Salts, 10c oz.
Glycerin, C. P., 1/4c lb.	Rape Seed, Jap., 1c lb.
Mercury, \$2 flask	Savory, 1/4c lb.
Mustard seed, Cal., 1c lb.	Wild Cherry bark, 1/4c lb.

Movements of a pronounced nature in the drug and chemical field during the past week have been few. The market is still unsettled with a general atmosphere of uncertainty as to just what is going to happen next. Buyers show the same extreme caution and are taking care of their needs only as they occur. Such prices as have changed, show tendencies toward lower levels.

The present period is one of transition, not only in the drug trade but in all markets of the world, and it is fully expected that the same indefinite and uncertain condition will prevail until the actual signing of peace and a definite settlement of the various European problems is made.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

The tendency of prices to move downward has been confined to a great extent to the fine chemical group. Powdered and granular opium are sharply lower. Acetanilid has been marked lower by manufacturers. Quinine, although the domestic production is inadequate to take care of the needs of the drug trade, has been reduced by American makers. Glycerin, after staging a temporary recovery in the dynamite grades, again resumed its old position of weakness. Quicksilver is lower with Mexican interests underselling domestic producers. Menthol and camphor retain their position of firmness.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers of acetanilid have cut their price seven cents a pound in order to meet selling competition from second hands. Makers' price was 49c for C. P. material but this has been reduced to 42c a pound in 200 pound barrels in order to meet the 45c figure which re-sellers were quoting.

Camphor—Not much change has been apparent in the camphor market during the past few weeks. Arrivals at this port continue small and limited. It is reported that domestic consumers have stopped buying to a great extent. Supplies at the source are still short. Prices are quoted according to seller at \$2.50 @ \$2.60 for slabs and from \$2.65 to \$2.75 for tablets.

Castor Oil—Larger pressers of castor oil announce a reduction of 2c a pound in all grades. AA is offered at 24c@25c in barrels, in cases at 25c@26c a pound. No. 3 oil is quoted at 22c@23c a pound. A marked falling off in demand is reported.

Glycerin—Dynamite glycerin for a brief period at the beginning of the week showed a marked tendency to stiffen up and pull out of the weak condition which

has characterized the market for some time. Sales of dynamite were reported at 15c a pound in car lots, with buying showing improvement. This strength, however, was short lived and the situation, with a cessation of buying, has again returned to its original condition. C. P. material is selling at 16c in cars. This represents a 1/4c decline as compared with the figures of last week. With tallow and other fats advancing, refiners believe that the future must necessarily see higher prices.

Menthol—Prices are firmly held at \$5.90@\$6.00 a pound for menthol crystals. Shipments here from London have been good but the material has been mostly disposed of to consumers preceding arrival. It is expected in the trade that the future will see lower figures.

Mercury—Selling representatives of American mining interests are offering metallic mercury at \$68.00 a flask, \$2.00 under the figure ruling last week. Sales of Mexican quicksilver which arrived recently from Tampico are reported at between \$60.00 and \$65.00 a flask. Demand here is at a minimum and the present large accumulations all over the country have smothered activity among the mines in the West.

Opium—Although the gum opium situation here has not improved greatly and stocks continue small, the price of granular and powdered material has been cut \$2.00 a pound by American dealers. Quotations are still \$22.50 for the Persian gum; \$22.50 is the figure for the U. S. P. powdered and \$23.50 a pound for the granular. Supplies of Turkish gum opium are said to be accumulating slowly at Greek ports for shipment abroad but that the quotations of the collectors are too high at present to prove attractive in London or New York. The stimulation which the Indian opium industry received as a result of the war will undoubtedly have its effect in British narcotic makers leaning toward this product until the return to pre-war conditions. The possibilities of the immediate future have undoubtedly been responsible for American importers reducing prices in an effort to be low on stocks when the influx begins.

Quinine—Manufacturers have reduced the prices of quinine sulphate and minor salts 10c per ounce and are now filling orders to their regular trade at 80c per ounce for the sulphate in 100 ounce tins. The price of quinine was said by one maker to have been too high for the past two months even though all which is manufactured could be disposed of readily at the old figure, 90c per ounce. Shipments of Java quinine to the United States have increased greatly during the past six months and American makers are evidently looking to the future in an effort to prevent the weaning away of the trade by Java interests. In second hands American sulphate is selling for \$1.00@\$1.05 while the Java is bringing 95c@\$1.00 per ounce.

Sodium Benzoate—The weakness of this product continues and the price has been reduced again. Goods are offered at \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound for U. S. P.

Essential Oils

Prices among the essential oil group have, as a whole been well maintained throughout the week. A light, routine business is reported. Leading dealers in the peppermint oil field are quoting above the figures ruling last week. Oil of lemon is available at lower levels.

Oil of juniper berries is cheaper. Bos de rose is slightly higher.

Oil Bois de Rose—A slight advance has brought the price of this product to \$5.25@5.50 a pound. Stocks are limited.

Oil of Juniper Berries—The single rectified oil is 50c @ \$1.00 a pound lower at \$9.50@10.00. The twice rectified oil is unchanged at \$12.00 a pound.

Oil Lemon—Owing to the falling off in demand the price of lemon oil has been marked down ten cents per pound by dealers and is now quoted at \$1.30@1.35 for the U. S. P. product.

Oil Peppermint—For the oil in tins \$9.00@9.50 is the range quoted by leading dealers in this market. For redistilled U. S. P. material \$9.75@10.00 a pound is given as the figure. In bottles \$9.50@10.00 is the price. Demand has been cut down materially by the high price and buying is very limited.

Oil Spearmint—Last week's range was given as \$8.75 @ \$9.00 but it is reported that material under \$9.50 a pound is not available at this time. From this level up to \$10.00 is given as the price. Supplies continue scarce and closely held.

Crude Drugs

Authorities in the trade say that buyers are beginning to show slightly improved confidence, although purchases are still confined to lots far smaller than the normal peace time orders. The arrival of the S. S. Crosby Hall from Suez and North African ports with large shipments of gulf tragacanth, olibanum and myrrh, has been offered as an example of the first indication of the deluge of accumulated products from this region which is expected.

The first signs of the return of many domestic botanical collectors to the fields, attracted by the high prices which they have heard, is beginning to be noticed in a few products which were very scarce and are now beginning to come forward in fair quantity.

Asafetida—Lump asafetida is about cleaned off the market here. Shopping around by brokers has not brought any to light. Holders of powdered material have boosted the price again 25c because of the light supply and now quote \$4.25@4.50 a pound.

Anise Seed—Star anise seed has gone down 1/8c and is offered on spot at 20c@20 1/2c a pound.

Cloves—Zanzibar cloves are quoted at 1 1/2c a pound under the figures of last week owing to new arrivals and better supplies here. For spot goods 24c@25c is the price. Large quantities are said to be moving in the trade.

Coriander Seed—Both the Mogador and the Morocco seed are down about a half cent. For the former 6c @ 6 1/2c is the figure while the Morocco is quoted at 7c @ 7 1/2c a pound.

Foenugreek—At 6c@6 1/2c the seed is slightly lower. Arrivals have been very good.

Mustard Seed—On better stocks, brown California Trieste seed is down a cent and is offered at 20c@21c a pound.

Rape Seed—Japanese small seed is offered at a reduction of a cent at 7 3/4c@8c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Buttons are lower at 9c@9 1/2c a pound on better arrivals. For the powdered 15c@16c is still current.

Savory—At 20 1/2c@21c a pound, offers are being made at a slight reduction as compared with last week's figures.

Wild Cherry—Better supplies are reported as coming in from the country and the price now ranges from 18c to 22c a pound according to thickness and quality.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD CATCH SHORT

Only 85,000 Gallons of Cod Liver Oil Left In Newfoundland—About 190,000 Gallons Exported—Analysis By Imperial Institute

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. John's, Newfoundland, March 27—The entire catch of codfish for 1918 was about 1,500,000 quintals of 112 lbs. each; being 350,000 quintals short of the 1917 record, which gave the biggest catch in the fishing history of Newfoundland, when the livers converted into cod liver oil as distinct from common cod-oil produced 321,969 gallons. This is the largest export of cod liver oil on record.

The cod liver oil produced from the 1918 catch amounted to only 275,000 gallons. The livers were not so rich as those of 1917. It required four gallons to make a gallon of oil on an average; whereas in 1917 it needed only three gallons of liver on an average to make a gallon of cod liver oil. As the price of common cod-oil had advanced to \$4.00 a tun (cask larger than a barrel) in 1918, more fishermen found it paid better to rot their livers for common oil; consequently there were fewer fishermen engaged in the industry and the output was short.

The price of cod liver oil did not advance beyond \$2.75 per gallon any time during 1918. At present it is selling at \$2.25 per gallon in St. John's and the demand is very poor. This is not the frozen oil in the 25-gallon tin packages such as druggists buy, but unfrozen oil in barrels ranging in capacity from 40 to 44 gallons. These are packages sold to the exporters here by the fishermen who manufacture cod liver oil. A considerable quantity is shipped to market in this way and put through the frozen process afterwards.

There are four plants for freezing oil in Newfoundland and the owners, who purchase the forty gallon barrels of oil from the fishermen, put it through the final process on the spot and thence into tin barrel packages of 25-gallon capacity, inclosing this in a wooden barrel as a protection. This is the barrel that is quoted at about \$90, in New York. Of course, one would not get oil finished and packed in this way for \$2.25 per gallon to-day. It would cost about a dollar more or \$1.25 to \$3.75.

About 190,000 gallons of the 1918 catch have been exported, leaving 85,000 gallons in all Newfoundland. The outside demand has been poor since New Year and the entire shipments up to date do not amount to more than 46,000 gallons. All this went out in February when the freight rates dropped. Better conditions are expected soon including a more active demand in the United States.

A comparative analysis of the chemical qualities of samples of Newfoundland and Norwegian oil was made recently by the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom which showed that the Newfoundland product is in all respects equal to the Norwegian oil except as regards color. Here it is:

	Nfld. Oil Com. Sample	Nor. Oil Com. Sample	Requirements of the British Pharmaco- peia for Cod Liver Oil.
Specific gravity at 150° C. 150° C.	0.9277	0.9277	0.920 0.930
Lovibond tintometer reading, determined in a 1 cm. cell.	1.9 (Yellow)	1.1 (Yellow)	
Acid Value	1.4	0.6	Not more than 2 1/2
Saponification Value	183.7	185.2	179-192
Iodine Value, per cent.	162.0	160.0	155-173
Volatile Acids, soluble.	0.4	0.2	
Volatile Acids, insoluble.	0.7	0.5	
Results of exposing the Oil for 3 hours at a temperature of 0° C.	No separ.	No separ.	No separation of fat.

The Heavy Chemical Market

CHEMICAL PRICES FIRM

**Caustic Soda in Good Demand—Soda Ash Firm—
Fertilizer Interests Calling For Copper Sulphate—
Sal Soda Firm—General Condition of Market Quiet**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Arsenic White, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Soda Ash 58 p.c., 15c 100 lbs.

Declined

No Declines

The chemical trade has become accustomed to extreme dullness, owing to the surplus stocks which were forced on the market at the termination of the war and the habits formed during the dark days continue to influence market conditions, and the only remedy is a stimulant that will arouse the buyers' interest.

Producers, who were very much concerned at first over the situation, are now assuming an attitude similar to the buyer, being satisfied with the little volume of business transacted, as they realize that nothing which they could do would rouse the market from stagnation.

Producers continue to hold prices firm, and are doing business by this method as the consumer will buy when necessity warrants, regardless of concessions in many instances. The market among second hands presents an entirely different appearance. Here, conditions show activity in every quarter. Dealers report a good volume of business, owing to the fact that they have odd lots which were purchased at a figure which permits of their disposal at market prices.

Hopes that the export trade would more than offset the inactivity in domestic business have by no means been realized. Inquiries from abroad indicate, however, that expectations will be realized when the obstacles, which have a tendency to retard activity, are overcome.

Declines in prices were few during the week, and were so small that trade interest was not aroused. Caustic soda continues to be in good demand, and soda ash presents a much firmer appearance. Sal soda is holding firm at \$1.50 in barrels, and bicarbonate of soda is steady at \$2.50. Blue vitriol is displaying more activity, due to the demand from the south for agricultural purposes.

Acids—The acid situation, while active, does not present the firm tone displayed at last report. Buying interest is centered around certain acids, which consumers are obliged to purchase to fill their own requirements. The market for nitric and muriatic acids is very discouraging, as these items are practically out of the trade interest at this time. An improvement is noted for acetic acid from both the export and domestic viewpoint.

Activity is chiefly displayed for the glacial variety, which is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.00 per 100 pounds. The 80 P. C. also figures in trade at this time with prices firm at \$1.52 per 100 pounds. The 70 P. C. and 56 P. C. varieties are not in demand. Quotations remain at the same level as last reported.

Sulphuric acid continues to be a feature in the domestic trade. Stocks are moving freely and the surplus is becoming less evident. The export situation presents a discouraging outlook, due to the inactive

demand. The 60 degree F. o. b. works, is quoted at \$11.00 to \$14.00 per ton, and the 66 degree as well as oleum remain at the same level as last reported. Shading of quotations is in evidence in numerous quarters.

Bleaching Powder—Producers are satisfied with the amount of business transacted during the week. Surplus supplies are not in evidence, owing to heavy purchases each day. The export call continues to be a feature, although the demand is not heavy at this time. Quotations are steady at \$2.00 per 100 pounds, F. o. b. works. Domestic packages at \$1.75, also export packages at \$2.25 F. o. b. works are reported by leading producers.

Ammonia Aqua—Second hands are featuring this item at prices considerably below those of producers. A fair volume of business is transacted at these low levels. Producers, on the other hand, are inclined to hold their prices firm and give no intimation of shading present quotations. Surplus stocks are still in evidence in many quarters, owing to the exceedingly light demand. The 20 degree is quoted at 7c to 9c per pound, and the 16 degree at 8c per pound.

Bicarbonate of Soda—This salt continues to hold a place in trading interest. Leading producers report satisfactory returns, although the majority of orders are for limited quantities. Prices continue to be held firm by producers, who do not believe concessions would stimulate the buying interests. Second hands are shading the present quotation which is \$2.50 in barrels, Syracuse.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Very little interest is displayed for this commodity, which is limited to small sales. Owing to the inactivity at the present time, large stocks are available, which have a tendency to weaken the market. Certain government stocks are now in the market at a figure considerably below the quotation reported in most localities, which is from 14c to 15c per pound.

Copper Sulphate—Dealers report a good demand for this material during the week, due to the fact that orders are coming in stronger from the South, where large quantities are used for fertilizing purposes. The export situation is assuming a broader scope. Prices are steady at \$7.35 for the 98-99 per cent variety.

Caustic Potash—This item is moving freely. Prices have a downward tendency. The 88-92 variety is now quoted at 50c per pound. A further decline is anticipated.

Caustic Soda—The demand is very favorable to the majority of producers, who are inclined to hold prices firm. The 70 per cent variety is still held at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds; the 76 per cent is firm at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per hundred. Ground caustic soda is steady at \$4.00 per hundred spot; and \$2.75 per 100 pounds is the price of the 60 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—This item continues to be a light feature in trading. A fair volume of orders is placed each day in domestic transactions. The export situation, while not up to expectations, presents a fair demand, especially from South American ports. Quotations are $11\frac{1}{2}$ c to 12c per pound.

Soda Ash—This heavy chemical is one of the features that has aroused interest during the week, due to the good demand. The market presents a much firmer appearance, and leading producers are jubilant over future prospects. Spot prices remain unchanged for the

58 per cent, basis 48, which is quoted at \$1.75 per hundred on contracts for the year. The 58 per cent shows an increase of 15c and is now quoted at \$1.65; the barrels are quoted at \$1.80.

Sal Soda—This product is in fair demand. Producers report prices firm at \$1.50 in barrels, Syracuse. Concessions on the part of second hands are heard in the trade. Consumers are inclined to await a drop in quotations before coming to the market to any great extent.

Stearate of Zinc—A very good domestic demand is noted for this chemical. While the quantities involved are small, conditions are gratifying. A good export demand is pending, it is believed, owing to the numerous inquiries received from France and South American countries. The price is 38c to 40c per pound.

Sulphur Dioxide—Dealers in this commodity report a good volume of business in domestic transactions for both the commercial and dry varieties. The dry is especially in good demand at this time, due to its extensive use for refrigerating purposes. The commercial is now steady at 11c to 12c per pound, and the dry at 11½c to 12½c per pound.

Sal Ammoniac—Owing to the decrease in supplies of the foreign lump variety, the market presents a firmer appearance. Concessions for the gray variety are apparent, which is now quoted at 12c per pound, Chicago.

Zinc Chloride—This item receives little or no attention due to lack of supplies. The price is 8½c per pound.

SUIT OVER CAUSTIC SODA

The suit of the A. & B. Export and Import Corporation against the Franco-American Chemical Co., for damages on account of a sale of caustic soda, 76 per cent solid, which it was claimed did not come up to representations, resulted in a verdict of more than \$4,000, the sum for which suit was brought. The case was tried before Judge Delehanty and a jury in Part 3, Supreme Court. Cullon & Rinke, 165 Broadway, appeared for the A. & B. Export and Import Corporation, and Milton Mayer, 120 Broadway, for the Franco-American Chemical Co.

Several suits were instituted on account of the quality of the caustic soda, which was sold to two other companies before a test of the consignment was made. Each company in turn recovered the amount paid, and the final suit by the A. & B. Export and Import Corporation has just been concluded. The case will be appealed by the Franco-American Chemical Company.

A. D. Chambers, manager of the dyestuffs division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, is recovering from a recent operation.

E. M. Davis, who became general manager of the Union Dye and Chemical Company, 2 Rector Street, when the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company's assets were taken over by the Union Dye and Chemical Company, has resigned.

G. E. Fischer, manager of production for the Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, is in California.

The Chemical Department of the du Pont interests has moved from 120 Broadway to the uptown building occupied by the company at 21 East 40th street.

The warehouse of W. E. Armstrong, druggist, at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed on March 22, by fire which broke out in an adjoining establishment. He is said to have carried a stock valued at \$100,000, with an insurance of 90 per cent.

Financial Notes

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$2 a share on its preferred and of \$1 a share on its common stocks.

The American Glue Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$5, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 1, and an extra dividend of \$5 payable in Liberty bonds.

In the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1918, the National Aniline & Chemical Company earned \$4,629,000, after allowing \$8,800,000 for depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to \$6 a share on the common stock. In the seven months of 1917 dating from organization, the company showed net earnings of approximately \$3,000,000, or \$5 a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividends.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	9½	Hercules Powder. .	216	223
*Am. Ag. Ch.	103½	104	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106	109
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. .	101	101½	H'k Electro.	70	..
Am. Chicle.	76	78	H'k Elec. pf.	70	85
Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	*Int. Agricul.	18	18½
*Am. Cot. Oil.	48½	49	*Int. Agricul., pf. .	65½	66
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. .	88	91	*Int. Salt. ....	..	55
Am. Cyan.	20	30	K. Solvay.	110	130
Am. Cy. pf.	67	75	*Mathieson Alk. . .	30	32
*Am. Druggists S. .	13	13½	Merrimac.	93	96
*Am. Linseed.	48½	49	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed, pf. .	89½	90	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Malt.	1	1½	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powder.	135	145	Nat. A. & C.	27	28
Atlas Powd., pf. .	88½	91	N't A. & C., pf. .	86	87½
*Barrett Co.	120	122	Penn. Salt.	82½	84½
*Barrett Co., pf. .	112	114	Rohlin Ch.	40	90
By. Prod. Co.	101	104	Rol. Ch. pf. ....	..	135
Casali Co.	40	38	Semet S.	135	155
Davison Chem. . .	..	65½	Solv. Proc.	270	..
*Distillers' Secur. .	65	65½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem.	190	190	*Tenn. C. & Chem. .	12½	13
Dow Ch. pf.	92	96	Union Carbide.	61½	62
Du Pont.	255	265	*Un. Drug.	106	110
Du Pont, deba., pf. .	92½	94	*Un. Drug 1st pf. .	54	56
Fed. Chem.	99	101	*Un. Drug 2nd pf. .	106	120
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	*Un. Dyewood.	50	61
Free Tx. nw.	42	43½	*Un. Dyewood, pf. .	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	170	180	*U. S. Indus. Alco. .	142	142½
*Gen. Chem., pf. .	102	104	*Va.-Car. Chem. . .	57½	58
Grasselli.	165	170	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. .	112	114
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.	100½	101½
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	107	108
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Chem., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.	81½	83
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.	100½	102

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., has arranged to erect a four-story office building, at 15 to 19 Burling slip, adjoining its present new building, at 21 Burling slip, New York.

Dr. Edward S. Johnson has resigned as consulting chemist of the Solvay Process and Semet-Solvay companies and accepted a position with the United States Color & Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., where he will undertake extensive research work for the company.

The McManus holdings in the Home Bleach and Dye Works, of Pawtucket, R. I., have just been sold to interests representing the Sharp Manufacturing Company, of New Bedford, Mass., spinners of fine combed cotton yarns. The Home works will continue the dyeing, bleaching, mercerizing, etc., of cotton yarns, but on a much larger scale.

The Columbia Chemical Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000 has purchased a 178-acre tract of phosphate land near Columbia, Tenn., and will erect a mammoth plant for the manufacture of phosphoric acid, phosphorus and phosphatic sulphur. Roland T. Meacham, of Cleveland, Ohio, is president of the corporation, and E. T. Schuler, of Gadsden, Ala., treasurer.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

DYE SITUATION IMPROVING

Coal-Tar Crudes In Better Demand—Buyers Realize That Surplus Stocks Have Been Reduced and Rock Bottom Prices Reached

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Albumen Egg, 15c lb.

Declined

Acid Benzoic, 5c lb.	a-Naphthylamine, 5c lb.
p-Amidophenol Base, 50c lb.	o-Nitrotoluol, 5c lb.
Aniline Salts, 2c lb.	Tolidin, 25c lb.
Benzaldehyde, 10c lb.	o-Tolidine, 5c lb.
Dinitronaphthalene, 5c lb.	p-Tolidine, 10c lb.

Although practically no change has been noted in the aniline dye situation during the week, an era of prosperity is evident in many directions. The domestic situation continues its slow movement and, while most of the business transacted is of a limited character, the majority of producers report satisfactory returns. Conditions show a marked improvement in buying interest. The advent of spring has a tendency to create activity, and consumers are at a point where necessity demands immediate action on their part, as the former method of procedure will not meet requirements of the present. The long looked for "bottom prices," which many consumers have awaited, are evident in many quarters.

Market conditions with second hands are more or less of a give and take proposition. Concessions are apparent in many cases, especially on odd lots of different materials, and the activity displayed, while far from normal, is of a very encouraging nature.

The export situation is seriously handicapped, especially in South America. Argentina, which is generally a great field for American exporters, is entirely out of the market, owing to the nation-wide strike of harbor men at Buenos Aires. Approximately one hundred and eighty merchant ships are tied up in the ports of the South American republic. Consequently other ships, ready to sail from New York, are being held here.

The exporter's viewpoint of the European condition is hopeful, but he is obliged to extend longer credits than usual as merchants abroad are not able to pay promptly. The War Finance Board is, however, helping the export trade by advancing sums up to \$50,000,000 to ease the situation. Shipping facilities will no longer harass exportations, if the plans of the United States Shipping Board are carried out. Many foreign ports that are not of trade interest at present, owing to inadequate means of transportation, will offer opportunities for trade when the 16,000,000 tons of steel ships are ready for the world's commerce.

The coal-tar crudes are assuming a broader scope, and many commodities that formerly presented a very quiet aspect, are now figuring in trade. Excess stocks are of limited character, and buying interest is broadening out. The situation, on the whole, is very satisfactory to producers who are holding prices firm.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Annatto—Quiet, featureless trading has characterized the market for this commodity during the week. Stocks continue to move freely at all times. Owing to scarcity of supplies, market quotations are firm and concessions

are not apparent. The seed variety continues steady at 8½c to 11c per pound.

Cochineal—The demand for cochineal is more active. Surplus stocks are still in evidence, and 75c to 90c per pound is the prevailing quotation.

Divi Divi—Leading dealers in this material are very jubilant over the extraordinary demand which has been in evidence of late. Unless supplies are more abundant in the near future, quotations are almost certain to advance, as the stocks on hand are limited. In many quarters demands cannot be filled. Business is being transacted at \$80 per ton.

Fustic—The stick variety continues inactive, and surplus stocks are in evidence, with prices steady at \$42 to \$48 per ton. The 100 p. c. crystals are in practically no demand and continue to hold firm at 28c to 30c per pound. The 51 degree liquid is quoted at 15c to 16c per pound.

Quercitron—This product continues in the background. Concessions are apparent in many quarters owing to inactivity and it is hoped that lower prices will stimulate the market. The 51 degree is now quoted at 7c per pound and the powdered 100 p. c. at 15c to 16c per pound.

Logwood—The demand for the sticks is much improved and surplus stock have little effect on market conditions. Prices are now steady at \$40 to \$50 per ton for the sticks, according to quality. The 51 degree Twaddle ranges from 10½c to 10¾c per pound; crystals 27c to 28c; and the solid 22c to 24c per pound. Concessions are in evidence considerably below these figures.

The extract situation is expected to improve from now on, owing to the depleted stocks of manufacturers.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—This item is the important feature of the coal-tar crudes at present. Excess stocks are no longer available, and concessions are less frequent. The demand is unusually good, and producers are contemplating an advance in prices, owing to the scarcity which has characterized the market during the week. Prices are firm at 22c to 27c per pound for both the C. P. and the 90 P. C. varieties.

Naphthalene—Buying interest for naphthalene balls and flakes is assuming a new aspect. Indications for the week tend to show that the "season" is now under way, and a good volume of business is anticipated. Concessions are apparent at all times among second hands, but with buying interest aroused, market conditions will have a tendency to become firm. Producers are holding prices steady at 8½c to 9½c per pound for the flake variety, while the ball is selling at 10½c to 11½c per pound.

Phenol—The weakness which has characterized the market for this product for some weeks is giving place to firmness. Surplus stocks are less in evidence and producers, as well as dealers, are inclined to regard the situation from an optimistic point of view. Concessions are still apparent and will continue to be until the demand is far in excess of the supply. Producers are holding firm at 8c to 12c per pound.

Xylol—This is another coal-tar crude which is becoming more active. Stocks are moving and interest is evident in many localities. Although orders are small, producers are very much satisfied after the extreme dullness. Quotations are now 40c to 45c per gallon.

Solvent Naphtha—Buying interest is apparent again after weeks of inactivity. Surplus stocks are less in evidence than for some time, and the wide-awake attitude displayed is proving very agreeable to producers and dealers. In certain quarters, an advance in price is noted. Quotations are 22c to 25c per gallon for the water white, and 18c to 20c per gallon for the crude.

Creosote Oil—This item is proving of trade interest after weeks of quietness. Prices are holding firm at 40c to 45c for the 25 p. c.

Dip Oil—This is another commodity that is fast approaching the point of attracting trade interest, and producers report satisfactory returns for the week. While concessions are apparent at 35c, prices for the most part are firm at 45c per gallon.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—The aniline oil situation presents a steady aspect. The volume of trade during the week shows an improvement and a gradual increase is expected. The foreign demand is stronger, and stocks are moving freely. Prices continue at 24c per pound.

Aniline Salt—Owing to the inactivity displayed for this commodity, a decline in price has taken place. Concessions are resorted to in order to stimulate trade. The market is stable and prices are given at 32c to 34c per pound.

Benzaldehyde—The demand for this product is somewhat limited as compared with previous conditions. Stocks have accumulated owing to the inactive demand. However, it is evident that when the color market displays an attitude of interest, benzaldehyde will again come into its own. Quotations are \$1.20 to \$1.25 per pound, but prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.25 have been accepted.

Benzoate of Soda—This intermediate figures in the trade to a certain extent. The demand is not in excess of the supply and orders are limited. The export trade is promising and a good volume of business is reported. It is stated that this item figures among the commodities being sold in foreign countries at a figure far in excess of the price here. In England, benzoate of soda is quoted at 15 shillings per pound, while the prevailing price here is \$1.10 to \$1.25 per pound.

Dianisidine—The return of this item is marked by quick demands. Supplies are far below the demand. Prices are steady at \$12 per pound.

Alpha Naphthylamine—This intermediate, while not figuring in the trade to any great extent, is expected to arouse market activities, owing to the fact that "rock-bottom" prices are in evidence at 45c to 50c per pound.

Beta Naphthol—The market is firm and the outlook favorable. The technical is steady at 35c per pound; while the sublimed variety is held at 75c to 85c per pound.

Para Nitrotoluol—While the demand cannot be compared with previous conditions, a good volume is in evidence and supplies are still far below the demand. Quotations are \$1.50 to \$1.55 per pound.

O-Toluidine—This product assumes a quieter aspect this week, owing to the fact that many manufacturers of saccharin are cutting down production. The majority of orders are for small lots, but the activity displayed compares favorably with the trading in other intermediates. About 45c to 50c per pound is the price quoted.

O-Nitrotoluol—Quiet trading prevails for this item, and a decline of 5c per pound is noted and now that "rock-bottom" prices are reached buyers are expected to enter the market with orders that will command the attention of the trade. Quotations are firm at 40c to 45c per pound.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF GERMAN DYES

Sir Evan D. Jones, British Dyes Commissioner, has submitted to the British Board of Trade a volume of statistics of the synthetic dyes imported into the United Kingdom during 1913, which is of considerable importance, as it is the first time the names and quantities of the dyes imported have been given in detail. The following is a summary of the imports:

	Pounds
Direct cotton colors.....	6,976,435
Union colors	115,794
Acid wool colors	5,223,101
Chrome and mordant colors	6,477,065
Alizarine	2,467,489
Basis colors	1,599,074
Sulphide colors	3,923,483
Synthetic indigo	3,830,483
Vat colors	588,445
Oil spirit, and wax colors	42,253
Lake colors	1,082,079
Intermediate products	7,467,795
Unclassified	277,872

Total40,071,368

The list of dyes under each of the above headings is subdivided into the various colors, with the names of the German makers and the trade-names employed. The list contains about 10,000 dyes, but this represents only about 1,000 distinct dyes. An example of the use of trade-names by the different German makers is given as follows, these names referring to the same coloring matter:

Diamine sky blue	Cassella
Benzo sky blue	Bayer
Congo sky blue	Berlin
Dianil blue H 6 G	Meister
Naphtamine blue 7 B	Kalle
Penol pure blue	Weiler
Oxamine pure blue 5 B	Badische
Azidine sky blue	Jager
Direct blue R B A	Leonhardt

The census demonstrates the enormous number of colors of the same type used, and only varying in purity, shade, or strength, says the London "Chemist and Druggist." There are given, for instance, eighty-five distinct "marks" of methylene blue, 103 nigrosines, ninety-three soluble blues and water blues, and 155 methyl violets. The policy of the German makers has been to encourage the multiplication of names and shades so that a user would be compelled to remain a customer so long as he was selling a product which required in its manufacture the use of a particular dye.

"NO ADMITTANCE" FOR GERMAN DYES

The Alien Property Custodian has announced in a letter to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that importations of dyes, chemicals, fertilizers and other products made in Germany would be subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitro under the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act for use by American manufacturers. The letter reads:

"All of the German dye and chemical patents (and in this classification there are included allied subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitrogen, hydrogenation of oils, etc.), have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation. The Chemical Foundation will use the patents to prevent interference with the American industries to which they relate by Germans after the war, by issuing non-exclusive licenses to American manufacturers and will also institute suits for infringement based upon the importation of goods of German manufacture."

The Foreign Markets

EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON TRADE

French Buyers Limit Purchases In England When Value of Pound Sterling Advances—United States Dollar Rate Also Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, April 2.—There has been considerable excitement in French commercial circles, owing to the exchange between France and Great Britain rising suddenly from about 26 francs, where it has stood for months, to 27.50. This advance in the purchasing power of the pound sterling, will have the effect, naturally, of discouraging purchases by the French from this country, and inducing larger imports from France by us. It would appear from several explanations received, that this change in the rate of exchange may go further, and become more or less permanent. The United States dollar rate has also advanced in sympathy so that the American and English markets will be similarly affected.

Facilities are being rapidly increased both in the import and export departments of the British Board of Trade, a large number of raw materials and finished products will now be exempt from prohibition, and a fresh policy has been adopted whereby merchants by the payment of a small subscription quarterly, will be able to expedite their applications for licenses which hitherto, owing to formalities and consequent delay rendered almost impossible the dealing with orders requiring immediate acceptance. The following are now free:—

Antimony ore, diatomite or infusorial earth, gum copal, gum kauri, soya beans, sugar-canes and tallow unrefined.

Export licenses are now being granted to neutral countries of nitrate of silver, and wines of all kinds.

At the March London Drug Auctions, a fair supply of goods was offered, but very little was sold, and prices on the whole tended lower. Crude camphor of China origin sold at 560s per cwt., although "off" in color. Owing to the large recent imports of honey, and the somewhat freer liberation of sugar prices declined about 25s per cwt. on the average price of last sales, and was almost unsaleable. Some 3,000 packages were offered. Ipecacuanha is in improved demand at full rates. Matto-grosso freely sold at about 10s per lb. There is now a large supply on hand of nux vomica some 1,800 packages were retired unsold. Liquorice juice also remained unsold and the market is falling. Sticks were bought in at 520s and block at 350s per cwt. Lima sarsaparilla fetched 2s 6d per lb. Senna Tinnevely was dull of sale, prices asked being for boldish leaf 6d per pound; ordinary yellowish green medium and small, 3¼d; and for dark pods sea-damaged 3½d per lb.

In the Chemical section an announcement has just been received from the Borax Union of an all round reduction in prices for borax and boric acid, which now stand as follows: Crystal borax, per ton, (2240 lbs.), £39; granulated borax, per ton, £39; powdered borax, per ton, £40; crystal boric acid, per ton, £72; granulated boric acid, per ton, £72; small flaked boric acid, per ton, £72; powdered boric acid, per ton, £74.

There is a higher market for acetic acid, American peppermint oil, Japanese peppermint oil and rhubarb.

Prices are lower for agar agar, Japanese refined camphor, cocaine, sugar of milk, and tartaric acid.

Cream tartar, potassium acetate, potassium carbonate and senega are lower.

MANCHESTER CHEMICAL PRICES

S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England, say of heavy chemicals:

'Supplies of carbonate of potash continue to be more than sufficient to meet requirements and prices are lower. Arsenic has latterly had a heavy fall and is attracting more attention. There is not much demand for yellow prussiates of soda and potash. More business is passing in tartaric acid, especially for forward delivery—stocks are small and advices from abroad report that raw material is firmly held. Cream of tartar has been offering at lower prices from stock due to pressure of sales by weak holders but manufacturers are not disposed to accept these limits for future delivery. Citric acid is steady. Second hand parcels of bichromates of potash and soda continue to be offered. There is more call for oxalic acid.

"Phosphate of soda is easier but good business is reported for export. Chlorates of potash and soda are in better supply and prices in buyers' favor. Alum and sulphate of alumina are quieter but makers are well engaged and there is no accumulation of stocks. Exports of sal ammoniac, and muriate of ammonia are good but home demand is disappointing especially for the latter owing to the unsettled state of the galvanizing trade. Bleaching powder has been selling better. Caustic soda is more plentiful and is freely offered at lower rates. Stocks of alkali are reduced and are commanding better prices. Business in tar products is very irregular. The heavy demand for benzol for motor purposes continues and now that this article is free from restrictions the prospects for the future are bright. Toluol is unchanged. There is little enquiry for solvent naphtha and the price is easier.

REFORMS IN BRITISH CHEMICAL TRADE

The British Chemical Trade Association, recently formed in London, proposes to promote and assist trade in chemicals and kindred articles, provide for accurate sampling, analysis and examination and ascertain and certify the results. It will endeavor to establish trade uniformity in commercial usages, particularly with regard to forms contracts, charter parties, bills of lading, insurance policies and other documents.

The association will collect and circulate statistical information, and act as arbitrator. Many of the leading firms in Great Britain are represented among the charter members.

Specimens of New Zealand dyes, made from several species of coprosma (*grandifolia*, *areolata*, *foetidissima*, and *lucida*) by B. C. Aston, chemist to the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, are shown in a recent issue of that department's journal. The colors range from yellow and brown and red, through intermediary tints to black. Wool treated with these dyes was exposed during the whole of a winter month to rain, wind, and sunshine, and only one color (the yellow of *foetidissima*) faded. These dyes, according to the Journal, can be made easily by any household, and thus they can have a use in home industries. The value, in the commercial sense, remains to be seen.

SWISS WANT UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

Chemicals for Silk, Cotton and Wool Dyers and Bleachers in Demand—Samples and Estimates Requested—Lists of Dye Works Available in Washington

Exports and imports of pharmaceutical products, dyestuffs and industrial chemicals by Switzerland during the period January 1 to September 30, 1918, so far as they relate to imports from and exports to the United States, together with the total imports and exports, are shown in the following table:

Articles	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1918		
	Total im- ports	Imports U. S.	Total ex-Exports ports to U. S.
Vegetable alkaloids	\$122,734	.....	\$208,239 \$5,257
Other pharmaceutical products....	146,219	4,949	1,918,446 110,529
Powders, pills, plasters, salves....	312,844	3,832	313,122 59,037
Perfumery and cosmetics in bulk ..	94,956	639	892,507 113,526
Perfumery and cosmetics in package	252,730	6,832	127,718 25,143
Potash and caustic soda: Solid ...	497,485	1,640	.....
Boric and phosphoric acids.....	17,820	4,778	13,501
Bromine and iodine and their salts ..	47,040	5,307	58
Potassium and sodium saltpeter, pure	75,291	19,997	.....
Lead sulphate and similar substances	348,621	.....	45,502
Sublimite of soda	146,870	21,498	52,503
Aluminum and chromium salts.....	2,088,992	41,658	.....
Iron and zinc vitriol.....	6,811	.....	.....
Unclassified inorganic chemicals....	156,557	3,283	186,265
Citric and tartaric acid.....	196,975	.....	.....
Acetic acid	374,701	218,942	148
Formalin	114,446	59,408	377
Tanning extracts	157,733	1,448	49,459
Methyl collodion, organic products of chromium and bromine, chlorine, and iodine.....	257,142	41,297	665,701 4,183
Coal-tar derivatives for aniline dyestuff manufacturing	1,289,380	22,226	17,870
Benzene	1,375,748	541,368	.....
Aniline	885,859	170,738	.....
Aniline compounds	526,355	26,665	139,469 3,926
Phthalic acid, resorcin	50,317	5,597	.....
Chloride of benzyl, nitrobenzol, naphthol, etc.	506,671	21,975	140,990
Mineral colors: Manufactured	154,634	2,456	9,638
Campeche-wood extract, garancine ..	119,503	64,701	55,939 222
Artificial alizarin	4,369	.....	.....
Unclassified aniline dyes.....	961,578	12,395,959	1,483,012
Indigo	8,115	792,102	248,544

In reply to an inquiry originating in this office, the Swiss Association of Dyestuff Consumers (Verband Schweizerischer Farbstoff-Konsumenten, Dufourstrasse 58, Zurich) writes that the consumers are pleased to know that the United States is in a position to supply Switzerland with dyes and chemicals. They are interested in importing immediately the various chemicals needed by the following industries throughout Switzerland: Silk dyers, cotton dyers and bleachers, wool dyers, wool, cotton, and silk printers, clothes dyers, tanners and leather colorers, varnish and shellac manufacturers, and paper manufacturers. This need applies to the whole of Switzerland and offers not a few markets for chemicals which the United States might possibly be in a position to supply.

In the St. Gall consular district (comprising the Cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, Graubunden, and the two Appenzells) is situated the world's center of the cotton-embroidery industry. Almost every embroidery town has its bleachery, and many of the larger bleacheries are also equipped as dye works. Two of the largest dyers and bleachers have furnished the following list of the principal chemicals needed throughout this district: Nonferrous caustic soda, 98 per cent (annual consumption, 2,000 tons); pure white nonferrous Solvay caustic soda (annual consumption, 2,000 tons); olive-oil soap, 70 per cent-75 per cent fatty acid (annual consumption, 1,000 tons); nitric acid, 98 per cent (annual consumption, 50 tons); beta naphthol (annual consumption, 15 tons); chloride of lime; sodium calcaide; olive oil; Turkey-red oil; coconut oil; cornstarch.

The local market consumes a small amount of dyes for wool, but the principal ones used are for cottons. Some 25 tons of direct, basic, and acid dyes are used of all colors. In addition thereto developing dyes in two colors are used—some 18 tons of marine blue and 15 tons of black. The principal brands used come from sources that will be recognized from the names indicated in parentheses. The colors are all required to develop with beta naphthol into deep, full tones. The list of colors furnished includes: Blue dyes: Indigo blue series (Basel); diazo indigo series (Bavaria); diaminogen series, clear blue (Casella). Black dyes: Melantherin series (Basel); diazo black series (Bavaria); diamineron series (Casella); oxamin black series (Baden).

With offers of American goods there should be submitted, besides the prices, dyed samples of materials, together with a statement of the amount of material that can be dyed with a given quantity.

This district also contains the headquarters of a drug store syndicate having a chain of seven stores in Switzerland and maintaining its own factory for pharmaceutical products. It would welcome an opportunity to obtain materials required in its stores, there being pressing need for drugs and chemicals in general, especially aspirin and substitutes and cinchona bark. Other articles desired are surgical and orthopedic rubber goods, vaseline, lanolin, and soaps.

A list of the dye works in the St. Gall district offering a market for dyes, chemicals, and drugs, together with the name of a wholesale druggist, may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices by reference to file No. 111834.

ZINC OXIDE PRICES LOWER

The New Jersey Zinc Company announces a reduction in zinc oxide prices to apply for the second quarter of 1919. The new schedule ranges from one-half to two and one-half cents per pound below present quotations. Freight allowance is increased to fifty cents per hundred pounds on carload shipments. The new price schedule follows:

	Carload Lots (Per pound)
French Process (Florence Brands)	
White Seal	11½ cents
Green Seal	10½ cents
Red Seal	9½ cents
American Process (Horse Head Brands)	
Selected	9½ cents
Special	9½ cents
X X	9 cents
(Leaded Brands)	
Standard (5 per cent lead).....	8¾ cents
Sterling (10 per cent lead).....	8½ cents
Superior (20 per cent lead).....	8 cents
Lehigh (35 per cent lead).....	7¾ cents
Lithopone	6½ cents

For less than carload lots the price is one-quarter of a cent per pound above those quoted above.

Sales to foreign governments of more than \$200,000, 000 worth of surplus war supplies were announced by the War Department last week. Most of the material went to France, whose purchases included smokeless powder, acids, copper, cannon and steel plates, for which \$155,000,000 was paid: Italy bought \$41,000,000 worth of machine guns and ammunition, acids and other supplies. The Netherlands bought \$685,000 worth of nitrate of soda. Great Britain bought supplies valued at \$2,300,000.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	—	—	.42
Acetone	lb.	.16	— .16½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
*Aconitine, ¼ oz. vials.....ca.	—	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—	—
No. 1	lb.	—	.85
No. 2	lb.	—	.80
No. 3	lb.	—	.72
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	1.28	—	1.30
97 p.c.	gal.	1.31	— 1.33
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.38	—	.42
188 proof	gal.	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
*Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Sweet	lb.	.45	— .50
Meal	lb.	.50	— .55
Alolin, U.S.P. powd.....lb.	.99	—	1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	10.00
Grey	—	—	25.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.55	—	.56
Carb.Dom. U.S.kegs, powd.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.97
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.80	—	4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butta of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	— 21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	32.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.38	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red	lb.	.40	— .42
White	lb.	.09½	— .10
Aspirin	lb.	—	1.25
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.75	—	.80
Barbital	lb.	—	2.25
*Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	—	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.45	—	3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz. 2.50	—	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—	—

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W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.
100 William Street, New York City

Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	3.20
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	3.90
Tannate	lb.	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	—	—	.07½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	—	—	.08½
*Imported	lb.	.59	— .60
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate ..lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Iodide	lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—	—
*Camphor, Am. refd bbls.bk.lb.	—	—	—
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.65	—	2.70
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.65	—	2.70
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—	—
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Russian, whole	lb.	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Casain, C. P.	lb.	.60	— .62
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.06	— .08
Chalk, prec. light, English.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots.....lb.	—	—	1.05
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.05½	—	.07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.43
*Nominal.	—	—	—

Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals.....oz.	—	—	1.06
Cinchonine, 1Ak., crystals.....oz.	—	—	.61
Sulphate	lb.	—	.35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	3.45
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).....lb.	.45	—	.49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	—	—	9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.48	—	.50
Cases, fingers	lb.	.50	— .55
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.....oz.	—	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	8.90
Colloidion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.45
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	— .55
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—	—
Coumarin, refined	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	—	6.94
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.63
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	—	37.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.03	—	.69
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dionin	oz.	—	16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	—	.40
*Reeds	lb.	—	4.50
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ca.	—	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
*Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	3.00
Spanish	lb.	—	3.00
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.23	—	.30
Washed	lb.	.27	— .34
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.35	— .42
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.29	— 1.34
Formaldehyde	lb.	.22	— .23
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	lb.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—	—	—
Drums and bbls. added.....lb.	.18	—	.19½
C.P. in cans.....lb.	14½	—	.15
Dynamite, drums included.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.08	— .09
Soap, Lye, loose.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	18.00	—	19.00
Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	.90	— .95
Guarano, bottles.....gross	5.00	—	5.60
Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.36	—	.40
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	.38	—	.40
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles.....gross	—	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles.....gross	—	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles.....gross	—	—	2.40
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	5.53
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	—	1.31
Crystals	lb.	—	1.64
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.21
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.26
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	—	.81
Isinglass, American	lb.	—	15.00
*Russian	lb.	—	—
See Agar Agar	—	—	—
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	.38	—	.40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.46	— .47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	.24	—	.25
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.....lb.	.83	—	.84
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano.....lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	1.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	.25	—	.29
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	—	—	4.55
Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	4.85
Iodide	lb.	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	100-lbs.	2.75	— 3.50
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Small flake	lb.	.70	— .75
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	60.00	— 68.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.09
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	—	.77
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	.73
30 p.c.	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	1.51	— 1.51
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.	lb.	1.41	— 1.41
Powdered, Granular	lb.	1.36	— 1.36
Iodide, Green	lb.	4.25	— 4.25
Red	lb.	4.35	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	1.66	— 1.66
Powdered	lb.	1.76	— 1.76
White Precipitate	lb.	1.80	— 1.80
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.85
with chalk	lb.	—	.75
Methyl salicylate	lb.	.50	— .60
Methylene Blue, medicinal.	lb.	12.90	— 14.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums ..	17½	— 19.4	—
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	10.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	10.80
Diacyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans.	—	—	14.20
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	—	16.10
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .23
Irish	lb.	.12	— .23
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	12.00	— 12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	— 26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	— 19.00
Tonquin	lb.	42.00	— 44.00
"Synthetic	lb.	30.00	— 30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate ..	lb.	.27	— .29
Nix. Vomica, whole.	lb.	.09	— .09½
"Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .16
Granular	lb.	—	23.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	22.50
Oxgal, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60	—
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.35	— .37
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.09	— .09
Lily White	lb.	.14	— .15
Snow White	lb.	.16	— .17
Phenolphthalein	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	— 16.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.35	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	lb.	—	1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk.	oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.55
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	.25
Potassium, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.11	— 2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.31	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.	7.00	— 7.50	—
5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60	—
"Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	.80
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.	oz.	—	.80
30-oz. tins	oz.	—	.81
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	.82
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	.84
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.88
Second Hands, Java.	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Second Hands, American.	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	—	1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	6.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	.40
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	— 30.50

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR. 1918

DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS

Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sandalwood	lb.	—	.60
Ground	lb.	—	.65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	— 49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	— 49.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	—	.36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.	oz.	—	.63
Soap, Castile, white, pure.	lb.	.75	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Green, pure	lb.	.18	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
crystals, c.b. 10.	lb.	—	.50
Granular, c.b. 10.	lb.	—	.52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	1.33
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.43
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	— .35
Glycerophosphate, crystals ..	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.90
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	.13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	.12
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	1.65
Storax, liquid cases.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alk., cryst.	oz.	—	1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.	lb.	.55	— .56
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	— 16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Sulphur, roll.	100 lbs.	—	3.20
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	1.90
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .36
Kegs	per keg	6.95	— 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.25	— 13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine Venice, True.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.20	— .23
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	.75
Veronal (See Barbitol)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .40

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Glacial	lb.	.14½	— .15
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	—	1.25
Benzoic, from gum.	lb.	—	—
U.S.P. ex toluol.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.08	— .15
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.22
50 to 100-lb. tins.	lb.	—	.20
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	5.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	1.25½
Powdered	lb.	—	1.26
Second hands	lb.	—	1.27
Formic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.50.	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11½
Hydrofluosulfuric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	2.15
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.	lb.	.01½	— .02
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.	lb.	—	.08½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.37	— .39
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	—	.85
Picric, kegs	lb.	—	.35
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c. syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .36
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Crystals, bottes	lb.	2.9	— 2.60
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .05½
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Stearic, triple pressed.	lb.	.20½	— .21
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	— 22.00
Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.87½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86½
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Free from chlorine.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
"Rectified	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Synthetic	lb.	4.90	— 5.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway Rectified	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lead, Free	lb.	2.75	— 3.30
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Cedar Wood, light.	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	—	30.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.49	— .51
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Bottles	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
"Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	60.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cumin	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Eriogon	lb.	—	5.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Turkish	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Ginger	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	9.50	— 10.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	12.00	-13.00
Wood	2.00	-2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	7.50	-7.75
Garden	1.00	-1.25
Spike	1.40	-1.55
Lemon, U.S.P.	1.30	-1.35
Lemongrass, Native	1.40	-1.50
Limes, Expressed	4.75	-5.00
Distilled	1.60	-1.75
Linaloe	5.00	-5.25
Mace, distilled	2.00	-2.10
*Mustard, natural	—	-32.00
Artificial	13.00	-14.00
Neroli, bigarade	—	-100.00
Petale	—	-120.00
Artificial	15.00	-30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	2.00	-2.10
Orange, bitter	2.25	-2.35
Sweet, West Indian	1.80	-1.90
Italian	2.75	-2.90
Origanum, Imitation	5.00	-5.25
Oris Concrete	22.00	-24.00
Patchouli	1.75	-1.85
Pennyroyal, domestic	1.25	-1.30
Imported	9.00	-9.50
Peppermint, tins	9.75	-10.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	9.50	-10.00
Bottles	3.75	-4.00
Petit Grain, So. America	8.50	-8.65
French	2.25	-2.50
Pinus Sylvestris	5.00	-6.00
Pumilio	24.00	-25.00
Rose, French	36.00	-37.00
Synthetic, red	1.50	-1.60
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	—	-65
Sefrol	11.50	-12.50
Sandalwood, East India	2.10	-2.25
Sassafras, natural	6.50	-6.65
Artificial	6.00	-7.00
Savin	9.50	-10.00
Spearmint	95	-1.00
Spruce	4.25	-4.50
Tansy, Amer.	1.95	-2.05
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	2.00	-2.25
White, French	—	-9.00
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	5.00	-6.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	4.00	-4.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	6.00	-6.25
Wormwood, Dom.	17.00	-18.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	40.00	-45.00
Manila	—	-12.00
Artificial	—	-12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	16.50	-17.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger	3.50	-3.75
*Malefern	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called)	5.00	-5.25
*Oris, domestic	—	-30.00
Imported	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	7.50	-8.00
*Pepper, black	—	-7.00

Crude Drugs

BALISAMS

Copaiba, Para	.57	— .59
South American	.75	— .80
Fir, Canada	1.20	— 1.30
Oregon	1.60	— 1.65
Peru	3.50	— 3.65
Tolu	1.15	— 1.25

BARKS

Angostura	.28	— .30
Basewood Bark, pressed	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	.60	— .65
of Tree	.35	— .40
Buckthorn	.23	— .24
Calisaya	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	.185	— .20
Cascarilla, quills	.24	— .25
Siftings	.12	— .13
Chestnut	.10	— 10%
Chincona, red quills	.65	— .65
Broken	.55	— .65
*Yellow "quills"	—	—
*Broken	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, ls.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	—	—
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.	.11	— .12
Condurango	.20	— .22
Cotton Root	.30	— .35
Cramp (true)	.10	— .11
Cramp (so-called)	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	.065	— .10
Elm, grinding	.14	— .15
Select bdls.	.20	— .21
*Nominal	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Hemlock	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	.10	— 10%
Mezereon	.22	— .23
Oak, red	.08	— .09
White	.08	— .09
*Orange Peel, bitter	.13	— .14
Malaga, Sweet	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	.13	— 13%
Prickly Ash, Southern	.23	— .24
Northern	.23	— .24
Pomegranate of Root	.26	— .28
of Fruit	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	.20	— .23
Select	.30	— .35
Simaruba	.63	— .69
Soap, whole	.12	— .13
Cut	.22	— .24
Crushed	.16	— .19
Wahoo, of Root	—	— .55
of Tree	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	.08	— .09
White	.16	— .17
White Pine	.07	— .08
White Poplar	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	.18	— .22
Witch Hazel	.08	— .09

BEANS

Calabar	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	.27	— .28
St. John's Bread	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	1.20	— 1.25
Para	.70	— .73
Surinam	.75	— .80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	4.25	— 5.25
Cuts	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	2.75	— 3.00
South American	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	1.50	— 1.60
Green Label	1.40	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	.130	— .135
XX	.134	— .139
Powdered	.135	— 1.40
Fish	.65	— .69
Horse, Nettle, dry	.67	— .70
Juniper	.08	— .09
Laurel	.08	— .10
Poke	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	.14	— .16
Sloe	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	.70	— .75
Powdered	.85	— .95
Borage	.39	— .69
Calendula Petals	1.05	— 2.60
Chamomile, German	.45	— .48
Hungarian type	.60	— .70
Roman	.40	— .45
Spanish	.13	— .15
Clover Tops	.17	— .18
Dogwood	.32	— .35
Elder	.35	— .37
Insect, open	.43	— .45
*Closed	.30	— .35
Powd. Flowers and stems	.35	— .40
Powd. Flowers	.30	— .35
*Kousso	.24	— .25
Lavender, ordinary	—	— .35
Select	—	— .35
*Nominal	—	—

Linden, with leaves	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	.65	— .70
Malva, blue	3.00	— 3.50
Black	.55	— .60
Mullein	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	.95	— 1.00
Rosemary	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	.35	— .36
Valencia	14.00	— 14.50
Tilia (see Linden)	—	—

GUMS

Aloe, Barbados	.98	— 1.05
Cape	.13	— .15
Curacao, cases	.08	— .09
*Socotrine, whole	.90	— 1.00
*Powdered	—	— 1.10
Ammoniac, tears	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	.50	— .51
*Seconds	—	—
Sorts Amber	.17	— .18
Powdered	—	— .45
*Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	—	—
Powdered	4.25	— 4.50
Benzoin, Siam	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	.33	— .38
Camphor, ref.	2.50	— 2.60
Catechu	.18	— .20
Chicle, Mexican	.75	— 1.00
Euphorbium	.25	— .25
Powdered	.30	— .35
Galbanum	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiaac	1.55	— 1.60
Hemlock	.83	— .90
Kino	.49	— .50
Mastic	—	— 1.10
Myrrh, Select	.90	— 1.00
Sorts	.70	— .75
Siftings	—	— .35
Olibanum, siftings	.12	— .13
Tears	.18	— .20
Sandarac	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	.34	— .39
Sorts	.28	— .30
Spruce	.63	— .73
Styrax, Art. cases	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl.	17.50	— 18.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	3.25	— 3.50
*Seconds	2.50	— 3.50
*Thirds	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	—	—
*Seconds	—	—
Thirds	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	.60	— .70
Balmomy	.11	— .13
Bay, true	—	—
Belladonna	.55	— .65
Bonest, leaves and tops	.18	— .22
Buchu, short	3.00	— 3.25
Long	3.50	— 3.60
Cannabina, true, imported	3.50	— 3.60
American	.29	— .35
Catnip	.15	— .16
Chestnut	.06	— .07
Chiretta	.39	— .40
Coca, Huancu	—	—
*Truxillo	.65	— .70
Coltsfoot	.18	— .21
Conium	.29	— .33
Corn Silk	.11	— .13
Damiana	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	—	— .35
Imported	.33	— .35
Eucalyptus	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	.15	— .16
Grindelia Robusta	.09	— .11
Henbane, German	—	—
*Russian	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	.65	— .95
Henna	.28	— .30
Horehound	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	.38	— .40
Laurel	.1054	— 10%
Life Everlasting	.10	— .11
Liverwort	.29	— .35
Lobelia	.12	— .14
Matico	.28	— .30
*Marjoram, German	—	— .65
French	.16	— .17
Motherwort herb	.76	— .83
Patchouli	.18	— .20
Pennyroyal	.26	— .28
Peppermint, American	.11	— .12
Pichi	—	— .40
Prince's Pine	—	—
*Nominal	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.25	3.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	.15
Rue	lb.	.—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	.—	.—
Grinding	lb.	.—	.—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.11½	.12
Spanish	lb.	.11½	.11½
Savory	lb.	.20½	.21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	.80
Siftings	lb.	.30	.32
Powdered	lb.	.42	.45
Tinney	lb.	.13	.20
Pods	lb.	.10	.12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	.19
Spearmin American	lb.	.20	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.20	.22
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.10	.11
French	lb.	.11	.11½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.14	.14½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	.17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	.12

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.41
Powdered	lb.	.49	.55
German	lb.	.—	.—
Powdered	lb.	.—	.—
Alkanet	lb.	2.50	2.75
Althea, cut	lb.	.79	.80
Whole	lb.	.35	.40
Angelica American	lb.	.37	.40
Imported	lb.	.59	.69
Arnica	lb.	.79	.98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.56	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.40	.42
Bamboo Rrier	lb.	.12	.16
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	.10
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.65	1.90
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	.17
Beth	lb.	.10	.12
Blood	lb.	.65	.70
Blueflag	lb.	.32	.34
Burdock	lb.	.26	.27
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	.21
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.18	.19
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.60	.75
Cobosh, black	lb.	.16	.17
Blue	lb.	.10	.12
Galangal	lb.	.14	.15
Colchicum	lb.	1.75	2.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	.22
Culver's	lb.	.17	.18
Cranesbill, see Geranium	lb.	.26	.28
Dandelion, English	lb.	.26	.27
American	lb.	.39	.45
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.29	.30
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.33	.36
Echinacea	lb.	.26	.27
Elecampane	lb.	.12	.14
Galangal	lb.	.12	.14
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	.13
Gentian	lb.	.15	.16
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Geranium	lb.	.07	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.20	.22
Bleached	lb.	.26	.28
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	.—	.—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	.—	.—
Northwestern	lb.	.—	.—
Southern	lb.	.—	.—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.85	6.00
Helibore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	.22
Powdered	lb.	.24	.26
Imported	lb.	.—	.—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.90	3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.25	3.50
Rio, whole	lb.	3.00	3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.40	3.60
Jalap, whole	lb.	.—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.—	.55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	.90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.21	.22
Selected	lb.	.28	.30
Powdered	lb.	.28	.30
Levage, American	lb.	.73	.75
Manaca	lb.	.27	.29
Mandrake	lb.	.15	.16
Nominal	lb.	.—	.—

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	2.00
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.29	.30
Verona	lb.	.28	.29
Finger	lb.	2.00	2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	.34
Pellitory	lb.	.29	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	.75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	.19
Poke	lb.	.10	.11
Rhatany	lb.	.14	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	.90
Chips	lb.	.70	.75
Cuts	lb.	.74	2.45
High Dried	lb.	.80	.85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	.82
American	lb.	.38	.43
Mexican	lb.	.30	.31
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.02	1.05
Southern	lb.	1.10	1.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	.70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	.17
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	.48
Stripped	lb.	.46	.49
Spikenard	lb.	.30	.33
Squill, white	lb.	.14	.15
Stillingia	lb.	.14	.15
Stone	lb.	.12	.14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.16	.16½
Aleppy	lb.	.16	.16½
China	lb.	.10	.10½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.55	.57
True (Aletis)	lb.	.65	.67
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.85	1.10
*English	lb.	.—	.—
*German	lb.	.—	.—
Japanese	lb.	.—	.—
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	.15
Domestic	lb.	.11	.12
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.11	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.—	.—
Star	lb.	.20	.20½
Spanish	lb.	.22	.22½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.18½	.19½
South American	lb.	.25	.25½
Caraway, African	lb.	.38	.39
*Dutch	lb.	.33	.34
Domestic	lb.	.60	.69
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.65	.70
Celery	lb.	.39	.40
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.07	.07½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	.07½
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.06	.06½
Bleached	lb.	.10	.10
*Cumini, Levant	lb.	.17½	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	.20½
Morocco	lb.	.08½	.09
Dill	lb.	.14	.14½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	.14½
*German, small	lb.	.14	.14½
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.—	.—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	.06½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.08	.08½
*Russian	lb.	.—	.—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.45	.45
Lobelia	lb.	.40	.45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.—	.—
*Dutch	lb.	.—	.—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.21	.22
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.20	.21
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	.08½
English, yellow	lb.	.30	.31
Parsley	lb.	.23	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.—	.—
Russian blue	lb.	.58	.60
Indian	lb.	.32	.32½
Quince	lb.	1.19	1.23
Rape, English	lb.	.07½	.08
Japanese small	lb.	.08½	.09
Domestic	lb.	.13	.14
Sabadilla	lb.	.30	.35
Stramonium	lb.	1.55	1.60
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.65	1.75
*Kombe	lb.	.—	.—
*Nominal	lb.	.—	.—

Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.15½	.16
South American	lb.	.14	.15
Manchurian	lb.	.10	.12
Worm, American	lb.	1.00	1.10
Levant	lb.	.—	.—

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.17½	.18
Bombay	lb.	.13	.13½
Japan Caps	lb.	.12½	.13
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22½	.23½
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.20	.21
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.40	.41
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	.26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	.14
Mombasa	lb.	.21	.22
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	.33
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	.14
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.24	.25
Amboyans	lb.	.40	.42
Ginger, African	lb.	.12	.12½
Cochin "D"	lb.	.17	.18
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.19	.20
Japan	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.40	.41
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.40	.41
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26½	.27
Pepper, Black, Sing.	lb.	.19½	.20
White	lb.	.26½	.27
Pimento, Select	lb.	.08	.08½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.38	.39
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	.44
Light, refined	lb.	.46	.47
Dark	lb.	.45	.46
Cardella	lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.81	.82
No. 1	lb.	.80	.81
No. 2	lb.	.72	.73
No. 3	lb.	.50	.51
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	.17
White	lb.	.18	.20
Japan	lb.	.14	.16
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	.36
Bleached	lb.	.35	.36
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	.—	.—
*Refined, white	lb.	.—	.—
*Domestic	lb.	.—	.—
Refined, yellow	lb.	.—	.—
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	.16
Stearic Acid	lb.	.18½	.19
Single pressed	lb.	.19½	.20
Double pressed	lb.	.20½	.21
Triple pressed	lb.	.20½	.21

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
50 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.00	7.75
*70 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.50
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	.—	11.52
*Glacial	14.50	15.08	.—
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	.05
Ground	lb.	.04½	.05
Powdered	lb.	.05	.05½
Chrome	lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump	lb.	.08	.08½
Ground	lb.	.09	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.09½	.11
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	.638	.—
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	.05
Sulph.	lb.	.03½	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02	.02½
Aluminum hydrate light.	lb.	.17	.17½
Heavy	lb.	.11	.12½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.—	.10
Red	lb.	.40	.42
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	.35
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	lb.	.07	.09
*20 deg. carboys	lb.	.—	.09
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.—	.08
*16 deg. carboys	lb.	.—	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	.20½
*Sal Ammoniac gray	lb.	.15	.16
Granulated, white	lb.	.14½	.15
Lump	lb.	.55	.60
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	.800	8.50
Domestic	lb.	.—	.—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	.60	.70
65 p.c.	lb.	.—	.—
47 p.c.	lb.	.—	.—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lb.	.09	.09½
lbs. bulk	lb.	.—	.—
Nominal	lb.	.—	.—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry.....lb.	.05	— .054
Barium, chloride.....ton	—	85.00
Dioxide.....lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate.....lb.	.114	— .124
Barytes, floated, white.....ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color.....ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks 100 lbs.	—	2.00
Calcium Acetate.....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide.....lb.	.08	— .09
Carbonate.....lb.	—	.09
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	22.50	— 24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	34.00
Solid, second hands.....ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran. second hands.....ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.....lb.	.074	— .084
Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	.14	— .15
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.....lb.	.074	— .084
Second hands.....lb.	—	.08
Powdered.....lb.	.124	— .13
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76.....lb.	—	.25
Copperas, f.o.b. works.....100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined.....gal.	—	.08
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls. lb.	—	.11
43 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	—	.12
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	—	.13
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.....lb.	.124	— .13
Broken Cakes.....lb.	.134	— .14
Granulated.....lb.	.14	— .144
Arsenate, powdered.....lb.	.27	— .30
Paste.....lb.	.15	— .17
Nitrate.....lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.094	— .094
Foreign.....lb.	—	.104
Red, American.....lb.	—	.104
Sulphate, basic.....lb.	—	.104
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.....lb.	—	.094
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	—	.104
English.....lb.	—	.104
Lime, hydrate.....lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution.....gal.	12.50	— 194
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.....ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid, 718 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.60
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Nickel oxide.....lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single.....lb.	.15	— .16
double.....lb.	.13	— .14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.064	— .064
*38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.074	— .08
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.074	— .08
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.084	— .09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	.084	— .09
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.054
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.054
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.06
Phosphorus, red.....lb.	.80	— .804
Yellow.....lb.	.50	— .60
Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental.....bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	.35	— .50
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.26	— .37
Carbonate, calc.....lb.	.36	— .42
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate.....lb.	.15	— .15
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .42
Japanese.....lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate, basic 80 p.c.....ton	300.00	— 350.00
Prussiate, red.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Yellow.....lb.	.65	— .70
Saltpetre, Granulated.....lb.	.264	— .27
Refined.....lb.	.314	— .314
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100lbs.	—	1.65
in bbls.....100 lbs.	—	1.80
48 p.c., yearly cont.....100 lbs.	—	1.75
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Ground, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	—	4.00
Sodium Bichromate.....lb.	.114	— .12
Bisulphate.....lb.	—	1.60
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Chlorate.....lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide.....lb.	.30	— .30
Hypo sulphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Kegs.....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
*Nitrate, tech.....100 lbs.	—	4.324
Refined.....lb.	.064	— .07
Nitrite.....lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow.....lb.	.26	— .30
Silicate, 60 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
40 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Sod. Sulph., G.Pb. salt 100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.....lb.	.05	— .06
30-32 p.c.....lb.	.024	— .03
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	60.00	— 70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore.....ton	—	—
*Nominal.....	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphur Dioxide Com.....lb.	.11	— .12
Dry.....lb.	.114	— .124
Sulphuric Acid.....ton	11.00	— 14.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	20.00	— 22.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	22.00	— 24.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.....ton	22.00	— 24.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride.....lb.	.274	— .28
Zinc, carbonate.....lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride.....lb.	—	.084
Oxide, French.....lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded.....lb.	.084	— .104
Sulphate.....lb.	.044	— .064

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.....gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.).....gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	.92	— .97
50 p.c.....gal.	.60	— .65
25 p.c.....gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.18
Cresosote oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls.....lb.	.104	— .114
Flake.....lb.	.084	— .094
Phenol.....lb.	.08	— .12
Pitch, various grades.....ton	12.00	— 15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	.22	— .25
Crude heavy.....gal.	.14	— .174
*Toluol, pure.....gal.	.25	— .35
*Commercial, 90 p.c.....gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white.....gal.	.40	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Acid Benzoic Crude.....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Acid H.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Acid Metanilic.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude.....lb.	.25	— .30
Refined.....lb.	.42	— .47
p-Amidophenol Base.....lb.	—	3.75
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Aminozobenzene.....lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil.....lb.	—	.24
Aniline Salts.....lb.	—	.32
Aniline for red.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.).....lb.	.60	— .80
Antraquinone.....lb.	—	8.00
Benzaldehyde.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Benzidine Base.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Benzidine Sulphate.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Benzylchloride.....lb.	—	1.00
Diamidophenol.....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Dianisidine.....lb.	—	12.00
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.42	— .45
o-Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.17	— .18
Dinitrobenzol.....lb.	—	.34
Fusel.....lb.	—	.36
Crystal.....lb.	—	.36
Nominal.....	—	—

Diethylaniline.....lb.	—	2.50
Dimethylaniline.....lb.	.57	— .60
Dinitrobenzol.....lb.	.37	— .41
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.40	— .50
Dinitronaphthalene.....lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol.....lb.	.40	— .50
Diphenylamine.....lb.	.75	— .90
ioxynaphthalene.....lb.	—	.90
"G" Salt.....lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline.....lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone.....lb.	—	—
Monochlorobenzol.....lb.	.17	— .20
Monothylaniline.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
a-Naphthol, Technical.....lb.	.75	— .85
b-Naphthylamine.....lb.	.45	— .50
p-Nitranilin.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nitrobenzene.....lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Nitrochlorobenzol.....lb.	.18	— .19
Nitronaphthalene.....lb.	.50	— .56
o-Nitrophenol.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
o-Nitrotoluol.....lb.	.65	— .70
Paranitranilin.....lb.	.40	— .45
m-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pseudo-Cumol.....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Resorcin, Technical.....lb.	—	2.50
Tetranitromethylaniline.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Tolidin.....lb.	.40	— .45
o-Toluidine.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
p-Toluidine.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
m-Toluylenediamine.....gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, pure.....gal.	—	—
Xylene, Com.....gal.	—	—

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black.....lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Acid Blue.....lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Acid Brown.....lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Fuchsin.....lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Acid Orange I.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Acid Orange II.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Acid Orange III.....lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Acid Scarlet.....lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Acid Violet 10 B.....lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Orange.....lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste.....lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Alizarin Yellow R.....lb.	—	1.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic.....lb.	10.00	— 14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported.....lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Alpin Yellow.....lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Azo Carmine.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Benzo Purperine 10 B.....lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Benzo Purperine 4 B.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bismarck Brown Y.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.....lb.	—	1.15
Chrome Black, Dom.....lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.....lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red.....lb.	—	2.00
Chrysoidine R.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Chrysophenine, Domestic.....lb.	—	1.50
Chrysophenine, Imported.....lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red 4B Type.....lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet.....lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.....lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Direct Black.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Direct Blue.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Direct Sky Blue.....lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown.....lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Direct Bordeaux.....lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Direct Fast Red.....lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow.....lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow.....lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet cont.....lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals.....lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Erythrosine.....lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.....lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black extra.....lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B.....lb.	3.00	— 5.00
*Nominal.....	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	6.50	- 7.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	12.00	-12.50
Germine	8.75	- 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	12.00	-13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	—	- .75
Indigotine, conc.	3.50	- 4.00
Indigotine, paste	1.50	- 1.60
Induline Base	2.50	- 3.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	10.00	-12.00
Magenta Green Crystals	6.00	- 6.25
Malachite Green, Powdered	5.00	- 6.00
Metanil Yellow	2.40	- 2.75
Medium Green	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	—	- 3.25
Methyl Violet	2.60	- 2.75
Naphthol Green	3.00	- 4.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	—	- 1.00
Nigrosine, spst.	65	- 70
Nigrosine water sol., blue	70	- 75
Nigrosine water sol., blue	90	- 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black	70	- 1.00
Oil Orange	1.40	- 1.50
Oil Scarlet	1.75	- 2.00
Oil Yellow	1.70	- 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	2.00	- 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	65	- 75
Oxamine Violet	7.00	- 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	18.00	- 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	7.00	- 10.00
Ponceau	1.10	- 1.20
Primuline, Dom.	5.50	- 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	—	- 65.00
Scarlet 2R	1.10	- 1.20
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	50	- 60
Soluble Blue, Imp.	12.00	-13.00
Sulphur Black	40	- 45
Sulphur Brown	35	- 45
Sulphur Green	1.00	- 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	2.50	- 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	1.50	- 2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	1.70	- 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	1.25	- 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	10.00	-11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	6.50	- 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria blue B.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	8.50	- 9.50
Victoria Green	6.00	- 7.00
Victoria Red	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	7.00	- 8.00
Yellow for wool	1.50	- 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	33	- 34
Seed	—	- .08 1/2
Carmin No. 40	4.25	- 4.75
Cochineal	75	- 90
Gambier, see tanning	—	-
Indigo, Bengal	3.00	- 3.50
Oudes	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	2.15	- 2.75
Kurpahs	2.25	- 2.75
Madras	90	- 1.10
Madder, Dutch	27	- 30
Notgalls, blue Aleppo	1.25	- 1.30
Chinese	33	- 35
Persian Berries	—	-
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	—	-
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill	—	- .07
Turmeric, Madras	16	- 16 1/2
Alleppey	10 1/2	- 17
Pubna	10	- 11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	06	- 08
Camwood, chips	18	- 20
Fustic, stocks	42.00	- 48.00
Chips	04	- 06
Hypernic, chips	09	- 10
*Logwood Sticks	40.00	- 50.00
Chips	03 1/2	- 03 3/4
Quercitron, see tanning	—	-
Red Saunders	17	- 19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	15 1/4	- 17 1/4
Triple	18	- 20
Concentrated	25	- 28
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning	—	-
Rangoon boxes	—	- 15
Liquid	—	- Nominal
Tablet	—	- Nominal
Cudbear, French	—	-
*English	28	- 30
*Concentrated	—	-
Flavine	1.00	- 1.50
Fustic, Solid	25	- 26
Crystals 100 p.c.	28	- 30
Extract 42 deg.	13	- 14
Liquid, 51 deg.	15	- 16
*Nominal	—	-

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	30	- 32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	11	- 13 1/4
Crystals, 100 p.c.	27	- 28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	28	- 30
Indigo, natural	2.00	- 2.50
Extract	30	- 37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	3.50	- 4.00
Logwood, solid	22	- 24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	27	- 28
51 deg., Twaddle	11	- 13 1/4
Contract	10 1/4	- 10 3/4
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	09	- 10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	—	- 20
Paste	—	- 10
Persian Berries	—	-
Quercitron, see tanning	—	-
Quercitron, 51 deg.	—	- .07
Powdered, 100 p.c.	15	- 16

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	—	- 2.00
Blood, imported	80	- 85
Domestic	70	- 80
Prussian blue	1.00	- 1.10
Soluble	1.00	- 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	13	- 18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	12	- 14

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton 140.00	- 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	- 80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	- 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan	ton	- 60.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 45.00	- 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	- 75.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	- 16.00
Ground	ton	- 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton 13.00	- 15.00
Ground	ton 27.00	- 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton 115.00	- 120.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton 75.00	- 85.00
Valonia Cups	p.c. tan	-
Beard	ton	-
Wattle Bark	ton 62.00	- 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan	03	- 03 1/4
bbls.	03 1/4	- 04 1/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	—	-
Crystals, ordinary	—	-
Clarified	—	-
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	17	- 18
Common	15	- 16
Cubes, Singapore	20	- 21
Cubes, Java	—	- 14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	05 1/2	- 06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	03 1/2	- 04 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	08 1/4	- 08 3/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	09	- 14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	08	- 10
Muskego, 23-30 p.c. tan	—	-
50 p.c. total solids	01 1/4	- 02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	—	- Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	—	-
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	—	- 05 1/4
Quercitron, liquid, 35 p.c.	05 1/2	- 06
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	—	-
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	07	- 08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	09 1/4	- 10
Clarified	—	-
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	01	- 01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	07 1/4	- 08
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	—	- Nominal
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	—	-

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	— 1.25
Domestic, prime	gal. 1.15	- 1.20
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl. 80.00	- 85.00
*Norwegian	bbl. 135.00	- 150.00
*Nominal	—	-

Degras, American	lb.	08	- 09
English	lb.	12	- 13
Neutral	lb.	14	- 17
Horse	lb.	08	- 09
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	- 2.40
Off prime	gal.	—	- 1.20
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	- 1.05
No. 1	gal.	—	- .95
No. 2	gal.	—	- .85
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.05	- 1.10
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	- 1.15
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	- 1.20
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	- .70
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	- .70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	- 1.80
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 1.50
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 1.25
Dark	gal.	—	- .80
Prime	gal.	—	- 1.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	27	- 29
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	-
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	- 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	10	- 11
Saponified	lb.	11	- 12
*Sperm bleached winter	—	-	-
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.08
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.03
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.05
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	17	- 18
Double pressed	lb.	18	- 19
Triple pressed	lb.	20 1/2	- 21
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	- 1.05
Prime	gal.	—	- 1.00
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	- 1.20
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	- 1.30

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	24	- 25
Cases	lb.	25	- 26
No. 3	lb.	22	- 23
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	14	- 15
Tanks	lb.	12 1/2	- 13
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	—	- 16 1/4
Tanks	lb.	—	- 15
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	- 20.56
Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	- 16 1/4
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	- 17 1/4
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	21 1/2	- 22
*White	lb.	—	-
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	-
Linseed, raw ear lots	gal.	—	- 1.50
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	- 1.53
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	- 1.56
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	- 1.58
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	- 2.25
*Foots	lb.	—	-
*Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	20	- 22
*Benin	lb.	—	-
Niger	lb.	17	- 18
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	- 17
*Imported	lb.	—	-
Peach Kernel	lb.	19	- 19 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	22	- 23
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	- 1.20
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	57	- 58
Yellow, steam	gal.	56	- 57
Poppy Seed	gal.	1.45	- 1.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
Blown	gal.	—	-
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	- .73
Second	gal.	—	- .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	- 1.60
*Imported	gal.	—	-
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	10 1/4	- 10 3/4
New York, bbls.	lb.	—	- 13 1/2
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	- 35
Commercial	lb.	—	- 34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	gal.	23	- 24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	23	- 24
Summer	gal.	23	- 24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	42	- 45
Dark, filtered	gal.	39	- 43
Extra cold test	gal.	65	- 75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	28	- 32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	- 50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	- 35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	50	- 75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	40	- 41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	36	- 38
Red Paraffin	gal.	36	- 38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	40	- 47
No. 200	gal.	40	- 43
No. 100	gal.	35	- 36
No. 110	gal.	33	- 34
*Nominal	—	-	-

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. lb.	—	—	.75
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.64	—	.66
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.62	—	.65
*Pitch, prime	270-lb. bbl.	8.00	8.50
Rosin, com to g'd.	270-lb. bbl.	12.30	13.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	12.50	13.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	.83	—	.84
*Diamond "I"	.80	—	.81
V. S. O.	.80	—	.81
Fine Orange	.63	—	.67
Second Orange	.58	—	.60
T. N.	.52	—	.55
A. C. Garnet	.52	—	.55
Button	.77	—	.79
Regular, bleached	.56	—	.57
Bone, dry	.68	—	.69

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	56.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	—	—	54.00
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	56.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	56.00

COCOA

Bahia .....	.15	—	.16 1/2
Caracas .....	.16	—	.17
Hayti .....	.13	—	.14
Maracaibo .....	.24	—	.28
Trinidad .....	.15 1/2	—	.16 1/2

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum,	per 100 lbs.	7.00	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow .....	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Potato, white or canary .....	.16 1/2	—	.17 1/2
*Nominal.			

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....	4.30	—	4.52
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	—	—	4.12
Potato, Domestic .....	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/2
*Imported, duty paid.....	.09 1/2	—	.11

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	
	Amer. Nat. bu. ft. eral nar	
Powdered	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	9.30	9.30
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Millaga.	—	—	.70
Light, strained	1.05	—	1.10
Yellow, bleached .....	.11	—	.115
White, bleached, winter.	—	—	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	—	—	1.80
30 deg., cold test.	—	—	1.50
40 deg., cold test.	—	—	1.25
Dark	—	—	.80
Prime	—	—	1.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid) .....	.10	—	.11
Saponified .....	.11	—	.12
Stearic, single pressed .....	.17	—	.18
Double pressed .....	.18	—	.19

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	.24	—	.25
No. 3 .....	.22	—	.23
Cocoonut, Dom, Ceylon, bbls. lb.	—	—	.14
Ceylon, Tanks	—	—	.12 1/2
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	—	—	.16 1/2

Corn, crude, bbls.	—	—	.16 1/2
Refined, barrels	—	—	.20 1/2
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills. lb.	—	—	.17 1/2
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls. lb.	.21 1/2	—	.22
Winter, yellow	—	—	.21 1/2
Linseed, raw car lots.	—	—	1.50
5-bbl. lots	—	—	1.53
*Olive, denatured	—	—	2.25
*Foots	—	—	—
Palm Lagos, casks.	—	—	—
Niger .....	.17	—	.18
Palm Kernel, domestic	—	—	.17
Peanut, edible .....	.22	—	.23
*Crude f.o.b. mills.	—	—	1.20
Pine, white steam .....	.57	—	.58
Sesame, domestic, edible.	—	—	1.60
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	—	—	.13 1/2

GREASES, LABDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white .....	.09	—	.10
Yellow .....	.07	—	.08
House .....	.07	—	.07 1/2
Brown .....	.05	—	.07
Lard City	—	—	.24
Compound	—	—	.23
Stearine, lard	—	—	.31
Oleo .....	.16 1/2	—	.17
Tallow, edible	—	—	.13 1/2
City, prime .....	.09	—	.09 1/2
Choice Country .....	.13 1/2	—	.14

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible .....	.14 1/2	—	.14 1/2
City Fancy .....	.12 1/2	—	.12 1/2
Prime Packers .....	.11	—	.11 1/2
Grease, Choice White .....	.10 1/2	—	.11
Grease, Choice White .....	.10 1/2	—	.11
"A" White .....	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/2
"B" White .....	.09 1/2	—	.10
Yellow .....	.08	—	.08 1/2
Brown .....	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Hone .....	.06	—	.06 1/2
House .....	.07	—	.07 1/2
Stearine, prime oleo. ....	.16	—	.16 1/2
Lard city steam	—	—	.22 1/2
*Nominal.			

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from March 21 to March 28—Exports for the month of January

Imports

ACIDS—

45 csks. boracic, Naples, Pacific Borax Co.
15 cs. boracic, Naples, Italian Discount & Trust Co.
15 cs. tartaric, Leghorn, Italian Discount & Trust Co.
45 csks. boracic, Leghorn, Pacific Coast Borax Co.
1 carboy sulphuric, Puerto Barrios, United Fruit Co.
80 csks. cresylic, Hull, West Disinfecting Co.
70 bbls. cresylic, Hull, West Disinfecting Co.
67 csks. cresylic, Hull, Dana & Co.

ALMONDS—

350 cs. sweet, Valencia, The Imperial Bank
635 cs. sweet, Valencia, Lazard Freres
100 bbls. bitter, Valencia, Lazard Freres
2,000 cs. sweet, Valencia, The Bank of Scotland
20 bbls. bitter, Valencia, F. M. Duche & Sons
450 cs. sweet, Valencia, Fruhling & Goschen
500 cs. sweet, Valencia, Baring Bros.
190 bbls. bitter, Valencia, Baring Bros.
78 bbls. bitter, Valencia, Equitable Trust Co.

AMMONIAC—

92 csks. lump sal, Bristol, Durex Chemical Corporation
--

AMMONIUM MURIATE—

20 csks., Liverpool, Brown Bros. & Co.
--

ANILINE COLORS—

5 bbls., Havre, Siris Chemical Corporation
3 csks., Havre, F. Bredt & Co.
10 csks., Havre, E. B. Fortner & Co.
1 csk., Havre, Eaton Clark & Co.
38 csks., Havre, F. E. Attéaux & Co.
4 csks., Havre, American Dyewood Co.
4 csks., Liverpool, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.

1 keg, Liverpool, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.

2 kegs, Liverpool, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.
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7 csks., Liverpool, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.

ANTIMONY—

17 csks., Hull, Edward E. Hills Son & Co.

ARSENIC—

891 bbls., Tampico, American Metal Co., Ltd.
--

ALKALOID—

1 cs. pure, Rotterdam, F. L. May & Co.
--

BALSAMS—

34 cs. tolu, Cartagena, George Amsinck & Co., Inc.
30 cs. tolu, Cartagena, Neuss, Hesslein & Co.
50 cs. tolu, Parahyba, H. A. Astlett & Co.
38 cs. tolu, Iquitos, Bank of New York & Co.
15 cs. tolu, Iquitos, George Amsinck & Co., Inc.

BEANS—

540 bgs. cocoa, Kingston, A. S. Lascelles & Co.
62 bgs. cocoa, Kingston, Battery Park National Bank
11,649 bgs., cocoa, St. John, N. B., Gillespie Bros. & Co.
64 bgs. cocoa, San Domingo, W. Schall & Co.
60 bgs. cocoa, San Pedro de Macoris, F. Ricart & Co.
16 bgs. cocoa, San Pedro de Macoris, J. J. Julia & Co.
106 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, Michelena & Co.
239 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, J. E. Nehme
100 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, R. Desvermeine
100 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, Vulcan Trading Corporation
92 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, Republic Trading Co.
605 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
372 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, W. Schall & Co.
1,191 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, Yglesias & Co., Inc.

24 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Dansfield & Price
--

16 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, C. A. Davison
--

37 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Edwards Bros.
--

71 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, C. E. Eastland

231 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Hutter & Co.
--

14 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Innes & Co.
--

41 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, J. Harris
--

50 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, A. D. Strauss & Co.
--

550 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, T. & B. W. Russell Co.
--

212 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co.

223 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.

109 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.

266 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Core & Herbert
--

80 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Core & Herbert

252 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.

776 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.

365 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Colonial Bank

200 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Colonial Bank

3,594 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.

9,495 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.

107 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Balfour Williamson & Co.
--

75 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Brown Bros. & Co.
--

375 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, F. B. H. Russell Co.
--

2,490 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Alexander Roberts & Co.

1,497 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, F. Ricart & Co., Inc.
--

114 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, J. J. Julia & Co., Inc.
--

674 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, W. R. Grace & Co.
--

492 bgs. cocoa, Sanchez, W. R. Grace & Co.
--

110 bgs. cocoa, Puerto Plata, N. C. Mengel Brothers & Co.

100 bgs. cocoa, Puerto Plata, W. Schall & Co.

101 bgs. cocoa, Puerto Plata, W. R. Grace & Co.
 637 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, W. & A. Leaman
 112 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Alexander, Roberts & Co.
 1394 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, Alexander, Roberts & Co.
 371 bgs. cocoa, Sierre Leone, African Association Limited
 500 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Middleton & Co.
 400 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Colonial Bank
 100 bgs. cocoa, La Guaira, Bliss, Dallett & Co.
 20 bgs. cocoa, La Guaira, George Amsinck & Co., Inc.
 26 bgs. cocoa, La Guaira, R. Desvernine
 51 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
 70 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Frame Leaycraft & Co.
 1 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 100 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
 1,416 bgs. cocoa, Trinidad, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 1,000 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, Guaranty Trust Co.
 2,000 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, J. Aron & Co.
 1,500 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, Mercantile Bank of America
 1,000 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, F. E. Childs & Co.
 17 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, The Bank of New York
 23 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, The Bank of New York
 15 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, The Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
 25 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, American Exchange National Bank
 94 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, American Exchange National Bank
 2 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, American Exchange National Bank
 1,500 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, Middleton & Co.
 1,000 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, F. G. Alden & Co.
 500 bgs. cocoa, South Pacific ports, Huth & Co.
CAMPOR—
 15 cs. Liverpool, The National Bank of South America
 1 cs. Trinidad, C. L. Huisiking
CARBON—
 5 bgs., Hull, Monsanto Chemical Works
CHALK—
 30 bgs. precipitated, Bristol, National Aniline & Chemical Co.
 50 bgs. precipitated, McKesson & Robbins
 1,625 tons, London, J. F. Whitney & Co.
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
 9 cs., Genoa, J. Persoreni
 3 cs., Havre, G. Wallan
COPRA—
 87 bgs., Kingston, The Franklin Baker Co.
 92 bgs., Kingston, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 29 bgs., Kingston, The National Bank of South Africa
 350 bgs., Trinidad, Georges, Pierre Manufacturing Co.
DIMETHYLANILINE—
 1 drum, Hull, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.
DIVI-DIVI—
 700 bgs., Kingston, W. R. Grace & Co.
 336 bgs., Kingston, Battery Park National Bank
 300 bgs., Monte Cristi, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
 20 bgs., Monte Cristi, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
 1,915 bgs., Monte Cristi, Caribbean Agency, Inc.
 167 seroons, Monte Cristi, Caribbean Agency, Inc.
 55 bgs., Monte Cristi, Caribbean Agency, Inc.
 5,200 bgs., Monte Cristi, Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Inc.
 1 bg., Monte Cristi, Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Inc.
 2 bgs., Monte Cristi, Sugar Products Co.
 1,173 seroons, Monte Cristi, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Inc.
DYES AND DYE STUFFS—
 200 bgs. annatto, Kingston, A. S. Lascelles & Co.
 18 bgs. annatto, Kingston, Federal Export Co.
 9 bgs. aniline, Liverpool, Brown Bros. & Co.
 1,000 seroons, mangrove, Monte Cristi, Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies
 238 seroons mangrove, Monte Cristi, Marden, Orth & Hastings
 2 csks. coal tar, Liverpool, C. F. Stork & Co.
ESSENCES—
 1 cs., Havre, Dodge & Olcott Co.
 7 drums, Marseilles, J. Manheimer

75 cs. geranium, Marseilles, Davies, Turner & Co.
 16 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, Davies, Turner & Co.
 175 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, A. Chiris & Co.
 15 cs. vanilla, Marseilles, A. Chiris & Co.
 18 cs., Marseilles, George Lueders & Co.
 9 cs., Marseilles, Fritzsche Bros.
 863 cs., Marseilles, A. Chiris & Co.
 60 cs., Marseilles, George Lueders & Co.
ESSENTIAL OILS—
 60 cs. wintergreen, Stanley, Jordon & Co.
 19 cs. almond, Marseilles, Young, Corley & Dorlan
EXTRACTS—
 329 csks. dry logwood, Kingston, American Dyeing Co.
GELATIN—
 500 bgs. powder, Rotterdam, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co.
 360 bales glue, Rotterdam, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co.
 23 cs., Havre, Paul C. Zulke
 30 cs. powdered, Liverpool, P. H. Manners
 10 cs. powdered, Leith, P. H. Manners
GLYCERIN—
 23 cs., La Guaira, Curacao Trading Co.
GUMS—
 15 bgs. chicle, Vera Cruz, L. Johnson & Co.
 2 bbls. chicle, Trinidad, George Amsinck & Co., Inc.
 73 bgs. chicle, W. Wrigley, Jr. & Co.
 75 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duché & Son
 121 bgs. benzoin, Karachi, New England Agency, Inc.
HERBS—
 20 bales dried, Naples, R. F. Downing & Co.
 7 bgs. dried, Naples, P. H. Petry & Co.
 10 bales dried, Naples, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.
 2 bgs. dried, Naples, J. Shoenigan
IODINE—
 30 kegs, South Pacific ports, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen
 354 kegs, South Pacific ports, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen
IRON OXIDE—
 15 csks., Liverpool, McNulty & Co.
 42 csks., Liverpool, F. A. Reichard & Co.
KOLA NUTS—
 56 bgs., Kingston, A. S. Lascelles & Co.
 15 bbls., Kingston, S. B. Penick & Co.
 3 bgs., Kingston, S. B. Penick & Co.
LEAVES—
 18 bgs. laurel, Naples, Bank of United States
 18 bgs. laurel, Naples, J. Shoenigan
 81 csks. medicinal, Valencia, P. E. Anderson
 265 bales sage, Piraeus, Equitable Trust Co.
 170 bales laurel, Piraeus, Equitable Trust Co.
 1 cs. cycas, Hamilton, Vandergrift & Co.
MAGNESIA—
 1 cs., Trinidad, McKesson & Robbins
MANNA—
 6 bales, Liverpool, Brown Bros. & Co.
MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
 80 cs. drugs, Havre, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.
 3 cs. drugs, Havre, Kohstamm & Co.
 5 cs. drugs, Havre, E. Fougere & Co.
MENTHOL—
 10 cs., Liverpool, International Banking Corporation
 25 cs., Liverpool, Stanley, Jordon & Co.
MERCURY—
 1 cs., Havre, Judae, Bernard & Co.
OILS—
 31 boxes orange, Kingston, Royal Bank of Canada
 2 cs. orange, Kingston, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 12 bbls., Liverpool, United Fruit Co.
 840 bbls. palm, Sierre Leone, Lever Bros., Ltd.
 591 csks. palm, Sierre Leone, United States War Industries Board
 620 csks. palm, Sierre Leone, United States War Industries Board
 154 csks. palm, Sierre Leone, United States Steel Products Co.
 30 csks. fusel, Hull, C. H. Reisig
 500 bbls. olive, Seville, Guaranty Trust Co.
 500 bbls. olive, Seville, The Equitable Trust Co.
 200 bbls. olive, Seville, Banca Commercial Italiana
 100 bbls. olive, Seville, Irving National Bank
 600 bbls. olive, Seville, Brown Bros. & Co.
 200 bbls. olive, Seville, The National Bank
 500 bbls. olive, Seville, Strohmeyer & Arue Co.
 200 bbls. olive, Seville, Fort Dearborn National Bank
OPIUM—
 5 cs. Piraeus, National City Bank
POMADE—
 4 cs., Marseilles, Cia Morano

PASTES—
 51 cs. licorice, Seville, Neal & Binford
 50 cs. licorice, Seville, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
PERFUMERY—
 14 cs., Havre, Park & Tilford
 2 cs., Havre, Heilbron & Co.
 1 cs., Havre, B. French
 4 cs., Havana, Colgate & Co.
 7 cs., Havana, Colgate & Co.
 1 cs., Marseilles, E. H. Burr
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—
 34 csks., Rotterdam, Stanley, Jordon & Co.
ROOTS—
 1 cs. medicinal, Naples, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.
 45 bales medicinal, Naples, Corn Exchange Bank
 50 bgs. medicinal, Naples, Schieffelin & Co.
 28 bales medicinal, Vera Cruz, L. Johnson & Co.
 182 bales medicinal, Vera Cruz, F. E. Irach
SEEDS—
 601 bgs. castor, Pernambuco, American Trad-
 751 bgs. castor, Pernambuco, G. H. Finlay & Co., Inc.
SILVER SULPHIDE—
 2 cs., South Pacific ports, Mercantile Bank of the Americas
SPICES—
 146 cs. ginger, Kingston, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 22 bgs. ginger, Kingston, Federal Export Co.
 1 bg. pepper, Kingston, United Fruit Co.
 2 cs. various, Liverpool, David Dunlop
 196 csks. pepper, Valencia, M. P. Kueroy
 1 bbl. mace, Trinidad, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 21 cs. nutmegs, Trinidad, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
 83 bgs. nutmegs, Trinidad, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.
SPONGES—
 5 bales, Piraeus, F. M. Miglis
TALC—
 200 bgs., Genoa, L. A. Salomon & Brother
TARTAR, CRUDE—
 100 csks., Marseilles, Tartar Chemical Works
 100 csks., Marseilles, Tartar Chemical Works
 100 csks., Marseilles, Royal Baking Powder Co.
 413 csks., Marseilles, Royal Baking Powder Co.
 108 csks., Marseilles, Tartar Chemical Works

Exports

ACID PICRIC—
 1 lb., Venezuela
ALCOHOL—
 10 gallons, British Guiana; 66 gallons, Colombia
ALCOHOL WOOD—
 170 gallons, Belgium Congo
ALKALOIDS—
 201 ounces cinchona, Trinidad; 800 ounces cinchona, Brazil
BALSAMS—
 73 lbs. Brazil; 7,584 lbs., Japan
BEE, WAX—
 220 lbs., Norway
BENZOL—
 3,656 lbs. Cuba
CAMPOR GUM, CRUDE—
 35 lbs., Colombia
CAPSICUM—
 30 lbs., British West Indies
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
 116 lbs., Bermuda; 101 lbs., Trinidad; 72 lbs., Peru; 69 lbs., Cuba
CHICLE GUM—
 44,000 lbs., England
CINCHONA BARK—
 1,257 lbs., Cuba
DYEWOOD—
 230 tons, England
EXTRACTS—
 67,450 lbs. dyeing, England
SODA CAUSTIC—
 28,000 lbs., Denmark, 34,021 lbs., Australia; 118,590 lbs., New Zealand; 221,110 lbs., British India; 155,385 lbs., Venezuela; 642,414 lbs., Argentina; 64,622 lbs., San Domingo; 1,000 lbs., Havti; 3,325 lbs., French West Indies; 118,542 lbs., Cuba
SODA SAL—
 2,000 lbs., British South Africa; 2,501 lbs., Brazil; 1,578 lbs., Iceland; 1,550 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 725 lbs., Bermuda
SODIUM SILICATE—
 13,000 lbs., Philippine Islands; 10,400 lbs., Mexico; 20,000 lbs., Argentina; 7,840 lbs., Ecuador
VEGETABLE WAX—
 4,480 lbs., Sweden; 1,650 lbs., Portugal; 11,200 lbs., Sweden; 40 lbs., Peru; 340 lbs., New Zealand

BILLS TO LIMIT USE OF ALCOHOL

New York State Senate Considering Measure Which Prohibits Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, But Makes Exemptions Covering Extracts and Medicines—Other State Legislation

Senate Bill No. 831 which prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, in New York State, has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The exemptions are found in Section 32-c which reads as follows:

S. 32-c. Manufacture and sale of non-beverage compounds or mixtures containing alcohol. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the manufacture or sale within the State of such preparations as flavoring extracts, essences, tinctures, perfumes or remedies containing drugs or medicines which do not contain more alcohol than is necessary for legitimate purposes of extraction, solution or preservation and which contain drugs in sufficient quantity to medicate such compounds and which are sold for legitimate and lawful purposes and not as beverages.

In California section 9 of Senate Bill No. 390 has been amended so as to provide that "nothing in the Act shall be construed as rendering unlawful" the following:

(G) The manufacture and sale of such preparations as flavoring extracts, essences, tinctures and perfumes which do not contain more alcohol than is necessary for legitimate purposes of extraction, solution or preservation and of remedies which do not contain more alcohol than is necessary for extraction solution or preservation and which do contain drugs in sufficient quantities to medicate the compound; provided that when any of the aforesaid preparations are manufactured in California, they shall be manufactured only by persons holding valid permits to keep alcohol for non-beverage purposes; and such preparations whether made in California or imported, shall be sold only for lawful purposes and not as beverages.

A Pennsylvania House Bill, No. 972, introduced by A. R. P. Fox, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Order is a prohibition bill. The definitions appear in Section 2 and read as follows:

Section 2. The word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquors" wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean all vinous, distilled, malt, spirituous, fermented or alcoholic liquor and all alcoholic liquids and compounds whether proprietary, patented or not, which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage, and all mixtures, compounds and preparations, whether liquid or not, which are intended, when mixed with water or otherwise, to produce by fermentation or otherwise any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage.

The exemptions are found in Section 5 which read as follows:

Section 5. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider and non-intoxicating fruit juice for use or sale that are not subject to the payment of the United States Internal Revenue Tax, or to prevent the sale, keeping and storing for sale by druggists having permits as herein provided, of intoxicating liquor for chemical, mechanical, industrial, medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes, or to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as herein provided by persons having permits as herein provided. Nothing in this act shall prevent the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or to prevent the sale and keeping and storing for sale by druggists and general merchants or others duly licensed by existing laws, of any medicinal preparation manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, unless such medical preparations are potable or capable of being used as a beverage, or to prevent the manufacture and sale of toilet, medicinal, antiseptic preparation and solutions which are non-potable and unfit for beverage and internal use, and upon the outside of such bottle or box or package of which is printed in English conspicuously and legibly and clearly the quantity of volume of alcohol in such preparations.

The manufacturers of extracts say the exemptions are not sufficient to protect extracts. It is suggested that the words "duly licensed by existing laws" be eliminated; that the words "manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, unless such medical preparations are potable or capable of being used as a beverage" be eliminated; that the words "flavoring extracts" be inserted before the word "toilet"; and that the words "which are potable and unfit for beverage and internal use" be eliminated.

The New York Assembly Excise Committee has reported the bill which gives to the State Excise Committee authority to enforce throughout the State whatever legislation Congress may enact for enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the United States

Constitution. It is expected this will be about all the prohibition measures the present Legislature will pass.

One of the amendments creates a committee of three doctors and two druggists to pass upon the 250 medicines now on the market and determine whether they are beneficial, harmless or intoxicating.

Governor Milliken of Maine, stating that Maine allowed the highest percentage of alcohol in beverages of any "dry State," urged the Legislature to reconsider its unfavorable action on a bill which would place the percentage of alcoholic content at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent, the Federal standard. The Maine standard is 3 per cent.

The Rhode Island Senate is considering a resolution to obtain from the United States Supreme Court a decision on the constitutionality of the Federal prohibition amendment. The House has passed it.

New Incorporations

Farmers-Consumers Carbide Co., Syracuse, N. Y., capital 125,000. S. Downey, J. Quinn, W. Finneran, Syracuse.

Verte Color Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$25,000. S. R. and J. C. Ackerman, J. Greenfield, 58 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

The Borg Products Company, Greenwich, Conn., capital \$50,000. Chemicals and crude drugs. Henry L. Borg, Stamford, Conn.; Bayard L. Marsh, and William J. Travis, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Poindexter Drug Company, Vidalia, Ga., capital \$500,000. Crude drugs. A. A. Poindexter, J. B. Varthen, D. C. Patillo.

Frostol Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. K. P. Dayton, E. Perry, W. L. Hernstein, 31 East 31st Street, New York.

Tillinghast Products Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemicals, varnishes and dyes. G. F. Tillinghast, R. P. Lumley, N. S. Lamb, 302 West 22nd Street, New York.

Mueller Drug Co., Brenham, Texas, capital \$30,000. W. F. Haaskarl, Henry Mueller, T. C. Hairston.

The Linro Company, Portland, Me., capital \$500,000. Wholesale and retail business in drugs, medicines, chemicals, and proprietary remedies.

Sterling Wholesale Company, Ogden, Utah, capital \$50,000. G. A. Barry, M. H. Thomas, R. P. Morrissey, W. C. Westcott.

Ratner's Drug Store, Manhattan, capital \$12,000. P. Barbieri, D. and A. Ratner, 329 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Authorizations—Rhodia Chemical Co., New Jersey, capital \$600,000. Representative, S. J. Nathan, 419 Broadway, New York.

B. C. Keith, deputy commissioner of Internal Revenue states that, under Treasury Decision 2788, it is not necessary to place a label on Beef, Iron and Wine, U. S. P. or N. F., to the effect that the preparation is made with non-beverage alcohol and its use for beverage purposes renders the user liable to severe penalties. In the letter the "alcohol" really refers to "Wine" as the U. S. P. and N. F. standards require wine and not alcohol in making Beef, Iron and Wine. Under the terms of T. D. 2788 the regulations governing the use and sale of non-beverage alcohol are made applicable to wine which is placed in the non-beverage class.

The Chemical Foundation, Inc., organized to take over the German dye and chemical patents from the Alien Property Custodian, has opened offices at 81 Fulton Street, the Market & Fulton Bank building. The 4,500 patents involved are now being transferred in the United States Patent Office to the name of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. They will be tabulated so as to show what each patent covers, making them immediately available to American manufacturers.

The government's application for a rehearing in its prosecution of Parke, Davis and Company, chemical manufacturers of Detroit, Michigan, for alleged adulteration and misbranding of insecticide, was denied by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Pfaudler Utility Pot

Specifications

Capacity—26 gallons.

Size—Diameter inner pot 18 inches, Depth inner pot 25 inches. Total height 45 inches with legs. Floor space 4 square feet.

Material—Open hearth sheet steel three sixteenths of an inch thick.

Lining—All interior surfaces in contact with contents lined with PFAUDLER Acid-Resistant, Glass Enamel.

Connections—One 2-inch standard flanged nozzle. Two 3-inch standard flanged nozzles. Jacket connections—1-inch oil inlet and 1-inch drain.

Handles—3 handles welded to inner pot to facilitate its removal.

Top Head—Secured to pot by 12 C-clamps. Joint made with asbestos gasket.

Jacket—Sealed with asbestos gasket and secured to inner pot with 12 bolts.

Legs—Three eights inch steel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide of suitable length.



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